ESTABLISHED 1818.

# The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boat Sailings, Places of interest Inland and along the coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CALEDONIA ... | 7,558 | E. H. Gordon..... | 24th May. |
| M.L. PERSIA..... | 7,951 | W. A. Wheler... | 31st " |
| * EGYPT ..... | 7,912 | G. L. Langborne | 7th June |
| M.L. CALEDONIA... | 7,558 | E. H. Gordon ... | 14th " |
| * ORIENTAL ... | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard.... | 21st " |
| M.L. EGYPT ..... | 7,912 | G. L. Langborne | 28th " |
| * MASSILIA..... | 5,026 | G. M. Montford.. | 5th July |
| M.L. ORIENTAL... | 5,284 | F. N. Tillard .... | 12th " |
| * PENINSULAR.. | 5,287 | T. Leigh ..... | 19th " |
| M.L. MASSILIA .... | 5,026 | G. M. Montford. | 26th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR..... | C. Androvich. | 4,139 | 1st June 1902, |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE ... | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a AUSTRIA..... | A. Fellner.... | 6500 | 23rd June |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM ... | G. Ghezzo.... | 4409 | 16th July |
| a b MARIA VALERIE..... | C. Bellen .... | 4235 | 17th Aug |
| a TRIESTE ..... | A. Mitis .... | 5095 | 25th Oct |

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE ..... | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE... | ..... | 4,295..... | 23rd May |

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIROL..... | Baron Bretfeld ... | 2,771..... | 23rd June, 1902 |

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY, |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONKIN ..... | 6,363 | Gerard | 5th June 1902. |
| SALAZIE ..... | 4,255 | Aubert | 3rd July 1902. |
| OCEANIEN ..... | 4,259 | Schmitz | 31st July, 1902. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE [illegible] STRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible] are now in a position to issue RETURN [illegible] one way by the Messageries Mari[illegible] voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at [illegible] rangement will prove, in some cases, [illegible] Passengers on three months' privi[illegible]

[illegible]GAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, [illegible]HINA, AND JAPAN.

[illegible]EN," 4,259 tons, Captain [illegible] about 28th May, 1902. [illegible]pply to

[illegible]C. RUINAT, Agent, [illegible]tings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

[illegible] GENERALE ITALIANA [illegible] RUBATTINO UNITED [illegible]OMPANIES.

[illegible]OMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or [illegible]RINDISI and VENICE [illegible]g at PORT SAID).

| [illegible]. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible]O. Canepa .. | | 15th June, 1902, |
| ... | | 15th July, 1902. |

[illegible]equent month.

[illegible]ORTS INCLUSIVE [illegible]BEER.

[illegible]2nd Class. 3rd Class, [illegible]s. 357-8. Rs. 165

[illegible]550

[illegible]en per cent. [illegible] on application. [illegible]n at Naples or [illegible]1st Class, Rs. [illegible]naries, Passe[illegible] Genoa and [illegible] their jour[illegible]

[illegible]o HONG-

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th May at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 27th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1902.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
No. 73, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th May, 1902.

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

### GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,060

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 148 1 0 | 25 | 197 8 0 | 25 | 198 7 0 |
| 30 | 156 6 0 | 30 | 209 8 0 | 30 | 222 10 0 |
| 35 | 179 11 0 | 35 | 234 10 0 | 35 | 289 0 0 |
| 40 | 195 9 0 | 40 | 243 15 0 | 40 | 384 15 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

### TREACHER & CO.'S CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from P. DUBOIS & Co., Bordeaux.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

| | | Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTES ST. EULALIE ..... | per doz. | 10 0 | 6 0 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand" ..... | " | 11 8 | 6 4 |
| BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux" ..... | " | 11 8 | 6 4 |
| PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" ..... | " | 13 8 | 7 0 |
| GOOD DINNER WINES. | | | |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour" ..... | " | 16 0 | 8 8 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour" ..... | " | 23 8 | 12 8 |
| GRAVES (white Bordeaux) ..... | " | 19 0 | 10 0 |
| CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" | " | 29 0 | 16 8 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet" ..... | " | 36 0 | 19 0 |

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

## "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

## BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

### THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Ceps S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

### 400 DAYS WIND TIMEPIECES.

WE have pleasure in stating that we now import a PENDULUM REGULATOR CLOCK for fixing to a wall and which requires to be wound

ONCE IN 400 DAYS.

The movements are absolutely perfect, while special attention has been given to the casing of these very fine Clocks.

These Clocks will prove a great advantage in Law Courts, Messes, Clubs, Offices, Schools, Hospitals, Railway Stations, &c., as once placed in position they will not require any further attention for

400 DAYS.

Price, Rs. 90, Rs. 105, Rs. 115, and Rs. 120.

Every Clock before leaving our Establishment is thoroughly regulated. Satisfaction, therefore, is guaranteed.

### MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

### OUR HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

UNDER CONTRACT WE SUPPLY

THE

BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA

OVER 300,000

CIGARETTES WEEKLY.

### TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
Agents in all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

### SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

## SPECIAL CORONATION SUPPLEMENT.

ON

## CORONATION DAY,

## JUNE 26.

WE SHALL ISSUE A

## SPECIAL PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL PLATE,

Measuring 31 x 23 Inches.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS

OF

HIS MAJESTY

THE KING,

HER MAJESTY

THE QUEEN,

H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES,

H. R. H. the PRINCESS of WALES,

And other Members of

The ROYAL FAMILY.

ARTISTIC REPRESENTATIONS

OF

SCENES IN HIS MAJESTY'S LIFE.

VIEWS OF

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

WINDSOR CASTLE,

BALMORAL,

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

&c., &c.

THIRTY-SIX PICTURES

IN ALL.

GIVEN AWAY FREE TO

SUBSCRIBERS.

PRICE:

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS,

As. 8, unmounted ; Re. 1, mounted.

PACKING AND POSTAGE 2 ANS. EXTRA.

ORDER EARLY TO AVOID

DISAPPOINTMENT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Three per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 15 per share), declared at the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, 1902, will be paid on and after the 16th June 1902 to shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
W. KNOWLES,
Acting General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 16th May 1902.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARIA VALERIE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

### NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of VENDING OPIUM and BHANG in Travancore, during the years 1078, 1079 and 1080 M. E. will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, at 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1902 (17th Ani 1077).

For further information refer to handbills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wahlbhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 9th May, 1902.

### BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STANDARD FORMS for this Railway System for one year commencing from 1st July, 1902.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, 13th June, 1902, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR PRINTING.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, at 11 A.M., on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1902.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur, 13th May, 1902.

### NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of Land in the TOWN and ISLAND of Bombay are hereby requested to pay into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the Ground Rent for 1901-1902 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 as amended by Section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1900 by attachment and sale of their properties.

The attention of the holders of land is especially drawn to Section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1900 under which notice fees are recoverable from them if the Ground Rent is not paid at or within the time when it becomes payable.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M. on all week days except SATURDAY, and 12-30 P.M. on SATURDAY.

H. WILKINSON,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st May 1902.

EVERY PIANO
SOLD BY
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
not only has a special
STEEL FRAME,
but contains various modern
improvements in construction
for extreme climates.
It is in consequence of these
improvements that the
PIANOS sold by
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
give such unequalled
Satisfaction.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D.: Ch. M.; with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Foetid Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address:—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

TO BE LET, a spacious OFFICE PREMISES, facing the University Gardens, Esplanade Road. Apply, CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.—MONSOON RATES from 1st June to 30th September, 1902. Please apply to MANAGER.

CHEAP PASSAGES HOME.—Write for particulars. Boats rapidly filling. Write quickly to the UNIVERSAL SUPPLY and AGENCY ASSOCIATION 16, Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 31 days to one year, 1 rupee; from one year to two years, Rs. 2; two to three years, Rs. 3; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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VERMITE—The only Powder that actually kills and exterminates Insect Pests such as Blackbelles Cockroaches, Crickets Bugs, Fleas, Moths, &c. In tins 4As, 7As, 12As and Rs 2-8—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35 Esplanade Road.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termin

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, free of Postage, Foreign Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage

NOTICES.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th May, 1902.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

EUROPEAN JUNIOR ASSISTANT MASTER FOR THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY HILL SCHOOL AT MUSSOORIE.

WANTED for the Boys' Department a Junior Assistant Master capable of teaching any standard, and competent to teach Urdu to his own classes. Must be of pure European parentage, unmarried and not more than 30 years of age. The selected candidate would be required to join on 25th June 1902.

Salary Rs. 80 per month with free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, and medical attendance.

Applications (by letter only) with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received by the undersigned up to 25th May, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Chairman, E. I. Ry. Schools.

105, Clive Street, Calcutta, 2nd May, 1902.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 2-30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 6th June 1902, for the purchase of large stocks of Brass Strip Brass old (in pig), cupronickel old, and Bees Wax, &c.

Tender Forms containing full particulars regarding the purchase of the abovementioned stores are procurable on payment of annas four per set from this office.

Samples of the above articles may be seen at the Factory stores on any day except Sundays and holidays during working hours.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender,

M. WALKER, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 13th May, 1902.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, COMPRISING THE G. I. P. and INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL SHORT LENGTHS OF RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON STEEL WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1902, for the PURCHASE of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT to be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender,

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th May. 1902.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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WITHOUT ME
THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Repeaters, Cronographs, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches of various designs direct from the manufacturers and are now selling them on the MANUFACTURER'S ACCOUNT at 33 per cent. less than the cost price.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Crouvissor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 16. Rs. 20. Rs. 30. Rs. 40.

Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These have the full compliment of polished and gilded machinery with enamel dials. They are unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oilings, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS,

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET.
CALCUTTA.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 60 & 61, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
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| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

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LIQUEUR
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Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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### BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | „ 13,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital | „ 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5½ |
| „ 1 Year | 5 |
| „ 6 Months | 4½ |
| „ 8 Months | 4 |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar, |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa, |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

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MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME FOR CORONATION.

Mangoes! Mangoes!!

BEST Alphonso (Afoos) at Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8 a dozen. Also, Paheri at As. 12 to Rs. 2 per dozen.

GUNJAL DHOBLE DHOLE and Co.,
72, Crawford Market.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

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MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
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KEROSENE OIL BURNER

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Climbs any Hill

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FULL PARTICULARS FROM

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TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.
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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

### BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 42,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and

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FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 p
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Special rates are given for SHORT which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are
PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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credited free of charge in the abov

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are and upwards and receive 2 PE daily balances.

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Bottle Rs.
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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, meatsafe, sofas, easy chairs, almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, carpets, black wood bedstead, non-mafr. office seats, two harmoni-flutes.

1 half-plate camera with lens, by Perkinson and Reymond.
1 mahogany church organ, 11 stops.
1 full size camera with lens, and 1 camera 12 in. by 12 in
1 Granville automatic typewriter.
1 Cottage piano by Bord.

A quantity of jewellery, etc., belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman, consisting of rings, charms, bangles, buttons, scarf-pin, seals, pencils snuff boxes, cash box, &c.

On account of the concerned ex S S Erzh Frans Fardinand—D. W. 2467—2 packages wind pump.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 English built roomy brougham
1 French-polished office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered above.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 20th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Craigdhu" Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable French-polished teakwood household furniture made to order by Roberts Wimbridge and others, rich crockery and glassware, Treacher ebonized grand pianoforte by Kennedy and Co. in very good order, first rate engravings, handsome Japanese cabinets, open carved screen, fancy door curtains, brass bedstead, cane furniture, carpets, lamps, large aviary, garden plants, &c., the property of F. W. SHAW Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 English built rubber-tyred bicycle wheel victoria by Windover, almost new.
1 English leather brass mounted single harness.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sergeant House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, English icebox, lady's bicycle, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of JAMES STAFFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Instant at 2 p. m. sell by Public Auction, at Khoja Mouolla, or Samuel Street, the stock-in-trade of the late Nasur Munji consisting of tins of ghee, fat and sweet oil, empty tins, large copper pot, dealwood packing cases, cupboard chairs, clock, copying press writing boxes, scales with weights, lamps, wearing apparel etc.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs' CRAWFORD and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Nandibai, widow of Wandrawan Kunsondas, viz :—

Gold choodies bangles, cudda, hirasankli with Bamnami, maderia with chain earl malla neck ornaments, silver vatkas, anklets, lota, etc., also the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Moogbibai, wife of Gokalji Hirji viz :—

Gold hirakanath, pochi, mohammala kadas, ear ornaments, ring, ivory bangles, silver kalas, sankla, waist chains, toe rings, buttons, vatka, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th May, 1902.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT APOLLO STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MESSRS. BERTIE SMITH & Co,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property, to close partnership accounts.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Apollo Street, Fort, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Apollo Street, on or towards the west by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., on or towards the north by the property of Amin Mahomed Rogay, and on or towards the south by the property of Jehanghir Nusserwanjee, and which said ground contains by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and is entered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 10, and which said premises were entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the above.

AUCTION SALE OF WAGERS
To be held at
THE BOMBAY STABLE Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1902, at 3.30 p.m.,
The property of Mr. C. G. BALDOCK, the well-known Importer of Horses.

A splendid opportunity for intending purchasers to secure at a reasonable price about 35 first-class horses, broken and unbroken, comprising thoroughbreds, chargers, carriage and single harness horses, weight carrying hacks, cobs and pole ponies, all imported this season, sold as owner leaving for Australia.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED INTESTATE AND UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 22nd, and FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed, intestate, and unserviceable properties.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house Nos. 39-40, 18, 20, 21, 13, 11, 50, 87, 75 and 76 at Chandanwadi and Chandanwadi Lane.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by "Roberts," "Wimbridge" and "Dewjee Canjee," plateware, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany grand square piano by "Soundy & Co.," handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a strong-built light Victoria with bay australian horse and harness, 1 Gentleman Bicycle by "Palmer" in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. PATERSON BROWN, Esq., Manager, Oriental Life Assurance Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th May, 1902.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL belonging to the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, situated at Haines Road, opposite the Race-course.

Under instructions from the trustees for debenture-holders of the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises at Haines Road, opposite the race course, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. in one lot.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the trustees of the debenture-holders, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the above-mentioned place

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Ware Bunder Goods Depot,

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Ware Bunder Goods Depot :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, wastepapers, bangles in baskets, crates, cotton in bales, and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANSAR STREET, AT MAZAGON.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of shrimbai widow and executrix of the late Edalji Shapurji Laher, deceased. Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1902, at 4-30, p.m., the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, and made between the said Edalji Shapurji Laher of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

All those two pieces or parcels of land respectively containing by admeasurement 360 square yards, or thereabouts, and 177 square yards, now formed into one entire piece of land containing by admeasurement 537 and two-tenths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 111, new No. 11,772 and 16,838, old survey No. 1,240 and new survey No. 3575, and 3576, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3575, and Kansar Street, No. 61, Kansar street, and Ward No. 3557 to 3559 Kansar Nos. (1) (2) (3), Kansar Street, and Ward No. 3395 and Kansar Street No. 45, and all which premises are situate at Mazagon in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the Mahomedan Masjid and land belonging thereto, on or towards the west by the property of Abdool Khan, on or towards the north by Nanabhai or Kansar Street and on or towards the south by Nanabhai or Kansar Street and were formerly in the occupation of the said mortgagee and his tenants and are now in that of his said executrix and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale.....apply to Messrs Shamrao Minochehar Attorneys for the.....mortgagee at their office, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th May, 1902.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 16.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 16th May, 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,083 bales. |
| Wheat | 9,574 cwts |
| Linseed | 18,491 ,, |
| Rapeseed | 8,703 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 454 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 6,423 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 475 ,, |
| Castorseed | 1,899 ,, |
| Rice | 29,038 ,, |
| Myrabolams | 1,904 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 26,150 ,, |

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Caledonia" from London.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bullion | Rs. 3,14,880 |
| Silver do. | ,, 7,29,196 |

Ex s. s. "Hiroshima Maru" from Hongkong.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Bullion | Rs. 5,78,592 |

LONDON, MAY 16.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 95 1-4 | = | plus 1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £101 1-4 | = | unchanged |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | £110 | = | ,, |
| 3½ per cent. Govt. Securities | 93 5-8 | = | ,, |
| Bar Silver in London | 23 3-4 | = | plus 1-8 |
| Bar Silver in New York | 58-8 | = | plus 1-4 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·21 1-2 | = | plus 1 |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20·49 | = | unchanged |
| ,, New York | 4·87 | = | plus 1-4 |
| Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. | | = | unchanged |
| ,, Short London Bills 2 3-4 | ,, | = | do. |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 | ,, | = | do. |

Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000.

Extra Council Bills in Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1,3 15-16.

Linseed 56 1-2 May-June. Sellers' Tone steady.

White Karachi Wheat, June-July. Sellers 30.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 6000 nil. Spot 5 1-32—2-32 Arrivals closed steady.

| May. | May.-June. | July.-Aug. | Oct.-Nov. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·55 | 4·55 | 4·54 | 4·26 | 4·23 |
| minus 4 | minus 4 | minus 4 | minus 4 | minus 3 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 8,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 5,000 |
| Do. to Continent | 19,000 |
| Mid-Uplands | 9 1-2 |
| Futures, month of Aug. | 8·53 — 11 |
| Do. do. Dec. | 7·91 — 4 |
| Week Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 48000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | 28000 |
| ,, to Continent | 53000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 490000 |
| ,, ,, at Interior Ports | 230000 |

Specie—

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay | £ 70,000 |
| Gold do. | £ 40,000 |

Arrival 'Istria.'

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total week's sales | 38,000 |
| ,, Sold on spec. | Nil |
| ,, for exportation | 7,000 |
| ,, Amount forwarded to consumers | 53,000 |
| ,, Actual exports | 8,000 |
| ,, Week's imports | 43,000 |
| ,, Stock | 10,14,000 |
| Surats week's sales | 100 |
| ,, Sold on spec. | Nil |
| ,, ,, for exportation | Nil |
| ,, Amount forwarded to consumers | 400 |
| ,, Actual exports | 200 |
| ,, Week's imports | Nil |
| ,, Stock | 4,000 |
| Afloat American | 90,000 |
| ,, Indian | 5,000 |

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MAY 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | | Is 3 7 8d | |
| Bank Demand | | Is 3 29-32d | |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. | | Is 4 3-32d | |
| Do 6 do do | | Is 4 7-32d | |
| French Francs 3 do do | 169 | 1-4 | |
| Marks 3 do do | 137 | 3-4 | |
| Hongkong 30 Days Sight | 124 | 1-2 | |
| Shanghai 30 ,, ,, | 166 | | |
| Japan 30 ,, ,, | 149 | 1-2 | |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 99-7 |
| 1st Settlement | 99-6 |

Money Market :—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 6th February | | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. | 1st May | 5 | do |
| Bank of Bengal do. | 1st May | 5 | do |
| Bank of Madras do. | 1st May | 7 | do |

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready / Forward | 10 | 3 |

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward | 6 | 6 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do Forward | 6 | 14 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward | 7 | 9 |

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready / Forward | 8 | 11 |

Castorseed—Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | 28 to 28 | 4 |

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

| Growths. | Fine. | F.-G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms) | 170 | 163 | 158 | 325 May. |
| Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms) | 180 | 174 | ... | do. |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) | 180 | 174 | ... | do. |
| Belati (M.-G.) | 193 | 187 | ... | do. |
| Khandeish, (M.-G.) | ... | 182 | ... | do. |
| Dhamangam, Poolgaum. | 196 | 190 | ... | do. |
| Oomra good staple | ... | 197 | ... | do. |
| Akola M.-G. | ... | 191 | 186 | do. |
| Khamgaon do. | | | | |
| Karanja do. | | | | |
| Broach do. | 227 | 223 | 220 | do. |
| Bhownagger H.-G. | ... | ... | 182 | do. |
| S.-G. Dharwar | ... | ... | 223 | do. |
| Westerns | ... | ... | 196 | do. |

COTTON—Tone quiet.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th May 1902, as compared with the statement of 6th May 1902 :—

| LIABILITIES. | May 6. Rs. | A. | P. | May 13. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,10,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,10,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,82,71,418 | 11 | 2 | 1,82,48,854 | 12 | 2 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 7,70,63,258 | 9 | 1 | 7,48,24,389 | 7 | 8 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 2,98,011 | 2 | 4 | 1,14,946 | 0 | 8 |
| Sundries | 19,67,685 | 14 | 7 | 19,90,690 | 5 | 6 |
| Rs. | 12,86,00,274 | 5 | 2 | 12,63,79,080 | 11 | 0 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government securities | 1,24,58,945 | 0 | 0 | 1,29,13,883 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Investment | 69,84,961 | 0 | 0 | 69,36,606 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 2,79,98,397 | 14 | 11 | 2,74,61,625 | 14 | 2 |
| Accounts of Credit on do. | 1,84,34,145 | 0 | 0 | 1,61,71,950 | 3 | 10 |
| Bills discounted, &c. | 2,50,80,370 | 1 | 0 | 2,57,26,328 | 2 | 6 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 8,48,911 | 8 | 6 | 9,15,547 | 14 | 2 |
| Bullion | | | | | | |
| Dead Stock | 16,27,012 | 1 | 10 | 16,23,586 | 3 | 8 |
| Stamps | 13,855 | 2 | 5 | 14,598 | 10 | 7 |
| Sundries | 8,39,075 | 2 | 11 | 8,18,267 | 1 | 4 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 1,82,15,146 | 3 | 7 | 1,53,23,397 | 10 | 4 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,81,99,455 | 2 | 0 | 1,84,70,039 | 13 | 5 |
| Rs. | 12,86,00,274 | 5 | 2 | 12,63,79,080 | 10 | 0 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office | 11,68,558 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 11,31,122 | Dec. |
| Other Deposits | 22,28,669 | Dec. |
| Post Bills | 16,935 | Inc. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments | 4,06,363 | Inc. |
| Loans | 5,36,772 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit | 2,62,195 | Dec. |
| Mercantile Bills | 6,45,958 | Inc. |
| Cash at Head Office | 14,91,749 | Dec. |
| Cash at Branches | 10,29,416 | Dec. |

### RUSSIAN LABOUR RIOTS.

UHLANS REFUSE TO ACT AGAINST WORKMEN.

THE "Politiken" publishes the following despatch from Eyatkuhnen :—

"The labour population in the whole district lying between Moscow and Vladimir is in revolt. There have been numerous encounters in which many persons were killed and wounded. The Uhlan Regiment commanded by Colonel Morosoff refused to act against the workmen."

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALDREY—May 13, at Ootacamund, the wife of F J Baldrey, of a daughter.

FALKLAND—May 5, at Dinaporre, the wife of K Falkland, S & T Corps, of a son.

KENNY—May 6, at Suffry, Assam, the wife of W H Kenny Assam-Bengal Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

SMITH—May 9, at No. 22, Royd Street, Anna Eliza, the dearly loved wife of Cockerell A Smith, Solicitor.

WAITE—May 11, at Kurseong, Cyril Frederick John, the dearly loved eldest son of Mr and Mrs T J Waite, aged 9 years and 7 months.

WALLIS-WHIDDETT—May 11, at Rangoon, of heart disease, Mariam, wife of F G Wallis-Whiddett, aged 28 years.

WILLIAMSON—May 12, at West Hill, Calicut, Samuel G. of the Audit Office, Burma Railway, Rangoon, and dearly loved brother of J G and J H Williamson, aged 39 years, 3 months and 11 days.


KEMP'S LIST.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Flavouring Essences | 0 8 |
| All kinds our own manufacture. | |
| Eureka Skin Cure | 0 12 |
| Cures sores, pimples, eczema, &c. | |
| Extract of Chicken | 1 12 |
| One teaspoonful equals one chicken. | |
| Extract of Coffee | 0 12 |
| Perfect aroma—no waste—always ready. | |
| Extract of Mutton | 1 4 |
| A very superior preparation. | |
| Extract of Meat | 1 4 |
| Leibig's process—always fresh. | |
| Ferro-Vina | 1 0 |
| A natural Iron Burgundy. | |
| Fever and Ague Mixture | 0 8 |
| For any fever and ague. | |
| Flexile Collodion | 0 12 |
| For cuts and wounds. | |
| Floral Mouth Elixir | 1 4 |
| Delightful for the teeth and breath. | |
| Florida Water | 1 8 |
| Equal to that imported. | |
| Fluid Extract Black Alder | 1 12 |
| A safe and mild aperient. | |

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 9-51m. 9-37a. Low water, 3-2m., 3-20a.
Whit Monday : Banks closed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Parramatta will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAM CAR.—Noormahomed Ali, a Mahomedan lad, aged 12, was accidentally knocked down by a tram car in Bapoo Khote Street yesterday, and had his thigh bone broken. He was treated at the J.J. Hospital.

OUR LADY OF PIETY.—At the Gaiety Theatre to-morrow evening under the patronage of H. E. Viscount of Wrem a Variety entertainment will be given in aid of the poor of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Mazagon. The programme will be an excellent and varied one and will be contributed to by a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Society.

CHANGE OF EDITOR.—After an honourable connection of forty years, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee has from the 1st instant resigned the editorship of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. Mr. Pallonjee Burjorjee Desai has been appointed editor, and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Jewajee Dhondi, assistant editor of the paper. Both the latter gentlemen have been valuable members of the staff of the paper for a long period.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p. m. to-morrow :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | With Sword and Lance | Starke |
| Overture | Zampa | Herold |
| Valse | Snue | Margis |
| Selection | A Runaway Girl | Moockton |
| Dance | Down South | Middleton |

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday evening at the Morgue, on the death of Shaikh Abdulla Shaik Ahmed, a Mahomedan aged 25. The deceased was ill for about twenty days and was found missing on the 16th instant from his house at De Lisle Road, where he lived with his brother. On Saturday at about lamplight time the body of the deceased was found floating in the Leopold Mill hot-water tank. The body was taken out and was identified by Shaikh Daood Shaikh Ahmed, the brother of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BURIED UNDER A FALL OF EARTH.—At the Morgue, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest touching deaths of Balla Rama and Raghoo Mascoo, labourers. On Saturday the two deceased were working at Municipal excavation works in Chinchpoogly Cross Lane, in connection with the drainage system there. As the bed of the road was solid rock it was being excavated by blasting. Sometime in the afternoon while the two deceased were sitting at the bottom of the excavation eating pan supari, a large mass of earth and boulders suddenly gave way from one side of the excavation and fell on them. It took one hour to extricate them, but they were then dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. D. B. Binning, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sakaram Raghu was charged with the theft of a watch and chain valued at Rs. 20, the property of one Ranchor Fakir, a carpenter, residing at Kumbharwada. It appeared that the complainant had missed his watch and chain on the 14th instant, from the pocket of his coat, which was hanging on a peg. On Friday morning last, a policeman on duty at Kapad Gully saw the accused offer the watch to a Marwari for sale. The policeman's suspicion was aroused, and he arrested the accused, who admitted having stolen the watch and pointed out the house of the complainant. Accused had one previous conviction, and on his pleading guilty, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive ten stripes.

ALLEGED RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of a case in which Inspector Williamson charged Bendessari Hanuman, Rangoo Ramaji, and four others with rioting. Superintendent Standford prosecuted while Mr. Wellnker, pleader, defended the first accused, Mr. Oliveira, pleader, defended the third, fourth, fifth and sixth accused. The complainant Tatia Babaji, a victoria driver, said that on Sunday night last he was passing along the Kavasji Patel Tank Road when the 1st accused coming from the opposite direction dashed against him. The complainant remonstrated with him. An altercation took place, upon which the first accused went and brought about a dozen "purdeshis" to his help. This resulted in a fight in which the second accused struck the complainant on his head with a club. The police then arrested all the accused. The second accused pleaded guilty to the charge while the rest of the accused denied it. The evidence against the first, third fourth and fifth accused being unreliable, his Worship discharged them. The second accused was sent to jail for 5 months' hard labour.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN CHRISTIAN INDUSTRY.—An Exhibition of Indian Christian Industry will be held in Madras in December 1902, under the auspices of the Madras Native Christian Association. A similar Exhibition has recently been held at Lucknow, by the Indian Christian Association, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and has proved a great success, and, as in South India, there are some of the oldest and most successful Industrial Missions and Industrial Schools, one of the same kind held in the Southern Metropolis is likely to be helpful in stimulating Indian Christians to industrial and technical pursuits. The exhibition will not be confined to South India alone but will extend to the whole of India and Ceylon. It is also intended that this Exhibition should prove a stimulus to all individual Indian Christians who are engaged in some form or other of industrial and technical occupation. Exhibits therefore are specially invited for these. Girl's schools other than industrial schools will also be allowed to compete for prizes in Drawing, Needlework, Embroidery, Lace-making, etc. Exhibits will be invited from individuals and girls' schools other than industrial schools will be allowed to compete for. Prizes and certificates will also be awarded for approved exhibits in numerous industries. The Secretary of the Madras Native Christians Association, Royapetta, Madras, will supply all necessary particulars.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN CURRENCY.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

THE WOOL TRADE.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A NOTICEABLE feature in the monetary position in the United States for some time past has been a tendency to contraction in the volume of national bank notes in circulation, which, if it should continue, must eventually, as the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" points out, have a decided influence on the American money market. For the same reason it may effect the course of prices in the United States. A rise in the price of the United States' Government bonds, especially if coincident—as, from the nature of the case, it is likely to be—with a decline in the loanable value of money, always tends to induce a realising of the bonds deposited with the Government as the basis of and equivalent issue of national bank notes : the redemption and sale of the bonds implying, on the surface, the retirement of a similar amount of the notes. That the retirement of notes by the banks has recently been large is admitted, and, other things remaining equal, this seems necessarily to involve a contraction of the currency and a consequent tendency to lower prices generally. Indeed, it has long been contended that the conditions themselves enable the banks to sell their securities in inflated markets and then to lower the prices of the securities, if not also of commodities, by the contraction of the circulation. It is stated, however, that there has really been no material alteration in the volume of the notes outstanding. Though since September 30 last the established national banks have reduced their notes—during much of the time—at the rate of dols3,000,000 per month, there were more national bank notes in circulation on January 31 this year than on September 30, and very nearly as many in circulation on March 31. The paradox is explained, to some extent, by the statement that the retirement of notes has been partly counterbalanced by the concurrent supply of notes to new national banks against new deposits of bonds with the Treasury. The outstanding amount against bonds deposited as security at the end of last month is given as dols317,460,382, as compared with dols328,845,067 at the end of last September, the net decrease being dols11,384,685. But the total amount of national bank notes afloat on March 31 this year was dols357,476,407, as aggainst dols358,830,548 on September 30 last year, showing a net decrease of only dols1,354,141. The explanation appears to be that the banks have to some extent redeemed their bonds by depositing greenbacks against the notes previously represented by the bonds, an arrangement under which the Government becomes responsible for the notes. But it seems clear that unless the Government reissues the greenbacks thus deposited the currency must still be contracted to an equivalent extent. On September 30 last the amount of greenbacks deposited with the Treasury in this way dols29,985,481, and on March 31 this year the amount was dols40,016,025. Various tendencies seem to be operating to restrict the activity of the national banks. It is said to be becoming plain that the old system of isolated banks of relatively small capital is quite inadequate for the financing of the great combinations and new enterprises of to-day, a remark which may call to mind the tendency to amalgamation of banks in this country which has been so pronounced in recent years. The American national banks, it is further urged, have been hampered not merely by small capital in many cases but by the law which restricts their loans to any one person or company to an amount not exceeding one-tenth of their capital. Banks with a capital of even dols10,009,000 and, still more, banks with a capital of only dols300,000 being only able to lend dols1,00,000 or dols30,000 respectively (say £200,000 or £6,000) to one enterprise, cannot finance the transactions of modern syndicates. Hence such business is passing into the hands of the State banks and trust companies of New York and other large cities. Another condition which is said to be restricting the business of the national banks is their inability to establish branches at home or abroad.

A Russian gentleman writes as follows on the subject of Anglo-Russian trade. He is intimately acquainted with the subject, and we commend his remarks to those recently addressed by Prince Scherbatoff :—There has never been a better opportunity than the present for English commerce and trade to approach the Russian market, and if British manufacturers would boldly follow the example of their forefathers 350 years ago when the Russia Company was started, immense profits would fall to them. At the Mansion House meeting, on April 12, Mr. Tatischeff, the Financial Agent of the Russian Empire, introduced Prince Scherbatoff, the President of the Moscow Agricultural Society, to the English public, in order to consider the most suitable measures necessary for the development of commercial relations between Russia and Great Britain, to the mutual benefit of both countries. But if Englishmen will accept Prince Scherbatoff's project and remain inactive, all the advantages will be on the Russian side. It must not be forgotten that the meeting was convened by the Imperial Russian Financial Agency, at the head of which stands a well-known clever Russian diplomatist, Mr. Tatischeff, whose only aim is to push Russian trade, and, if possible, to give nothing in return, and if Prince Scherbatoff's speech is studied carefully we shall finds that his aims are exactly the same because he urges that "instead of sending out agents, British manufacturers should induce Russian traders and manufacturers to visit England, so that direct commercial relations might be established. That is the whole essence of his speech. Thus we see that Mr. Tatischeff has cleverly planned a Russian invasion into England. His only aim is to secure the British market for Russian agriculture, and his pupil Prince Sherbatoff, could not give us any other information about the wants of the Russian people than agricultural machinery and wool and silk. The Prince thought most probably of himself because there are not many Russians who are able to buy machinery and silk. It is a well-known fact that the Russian agricultural population is poor on account of the heavy taxes they have to pay. In his speech, Prince Scherbatoff did not show that he was well acquainted with Russia, and he can certainly not be accepted as the authorised representative of agricultural Russia through whom Russian labour and trade addressed Englishmen.

The idea of establishing trade relations between Russia and England is an excellent one and advantageous to both countries, if carried out mutually and energetically by business men. We don't see business men on the Russian side, because neither Mr. Tatischeff nor Prince Scherbatoff are business men but officials, who work only theoretically and talk beautifully. But why should Englishmen not take advantage of Prince Scherbatoff's project and invade Russia themselves. There are, and have been hitherto, many openings for British enterprise. Unfortunately, English merchants of the past have not sufficiently studied Russia and the Russian markets, and hence have arisen those hazy and prejudicial notions regarding the practicability of establishing English trade with Russia on a substantial basis. The result has been that England has thus allowed herself to be forestalled—much against her usual practice—by other nations. There are French and German firms who do a splendid trade with Russia, but very few English firms indeed. Since the notification of the German-Russian Commercial Treaty the Germans have left no stone unturned in their efforts to further trade. Why have English merchants not availed themselves of the advantages offered by that treaty seeing that they enjoy practically the same privileges as the German? Besides, German commerce restricts itself to the Baltic provinces, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Nijni Novgorod, and Poland, because, not knowing the Russian language the German merchant have to rely on the service of the Jewish commission agents who do not penetrate into the heart of Russia at all. Why should not the English do this now and find their way into the great Russian provinces about which Prince Scherbatoff speaks. Englishmen ought to go out themselves to Russia and take the provision trade into their own hands and being once in Russia on the spot they can easily learn the wants of the Russian people and supply them accordingly having as practical business men and not as dreamers studied the question of supply in Russia because it is absurd to think that Russians will come in large masses to England. A few estate owners will certainly come but not the agricultural classes generally speaking. With commerce will come truer knowledge each of the other and truer knowledge will finally produce mutual understanding, respect and goodwill.

Since the close of the last series of London sales the Bradford market has exhibited great strength in every department, and, look where we will, there seems no reason for want of confidence. Merinos are particulary sound, and a consensus of opinion predicts a further rise in prices. Topmakers are holding very tenaciously to the small stocks they have, and many have sold forward, not only all, but more than they have got ; indeed, some of the number have committed themselves so far ahead that they admit the danger of being hard up for wool to meet their engagements. Others who have not been so foolish as to sell what they had not got are now determined to obtain a penny more all round, and spinners have lately paid prices which a month ago were strenuously resisted. All this suggests a really improving market, and it is confidently asserted that prices will be considerably higher before next Christmas, as the figures of supply and consumption are approximating in a marked manner. There was a time when such heavy direct imports as are now coming to hand sent down price at least ¼ d. for 60's tops, but on every hand great eagerness to secure wool is now being displayed, spinners are pressing topmakers for delivery, yarns are wanted, and fine wool combers are busier to-day than they have been for years. In a word, merinos are remarkably strong. As regards crossbred wools also the position seems a sound one, though prices are relatively low. No fear is entertained as to the opening results at the third series, which begins next Tuesday in London. A fair quantity of New Zealand new clip will be offered, and it seems certain that prices will be higher than at the last series; 40's tops could stand an advance of 3d. per pound, nobody would be any the worse for the improvement, but under present conditions this is most unlikely. Perhaps towards the end of the year crossbreds may advance nicely, but to-day everybody is disposed to do business at present values, and little concern is manifested about the future. Satisfaction is expressed in crossbred quarters because a big weight is going into consumption, everything from 40's upwards being largely sold. During the last fortnight a considerable trade has been done in everything 40's to 50's quality, 46's especially having changed hands. One firm has sold 400 packs at a price which could not be realised a fortnight ago. This clearly shows that medium-grade crossbreds are wanted, and to-day a bigger weight is going into consumption than at any time since 1900. Buyers of fabrics are saying that for medium crossbreds very saleable goods are being turned out by manufacturers, and as less capital is needed for this branch of the trade than for others they are doing their best to push sales of these goods. Wool combers deal

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## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Saturday : The barometer has fallen generally, but the fall is of no importance. Westerly winds continue in the Gangetic plain. Fine weather has prevailed during the past 24 hours over northern India except in Assam and North and East Bengal, where showers have been received. Silchar reports a fall of two and a half inches, and Dibrugarh, and Dinajpur one inch. Light to moderate showers have also fallen at Tenasserim and in the South Peninsular. Tavoy, Trivandrum, Calicut and Wellington have received one inch. The temperature has risen briskly to rapidly over nearly the whole of northern India. It was still inconsiderable to large defect in the Punjab during the 24 hours, the maximum temperature showing largest variations from the normal. Fine clear dry weather prevails generally, except in Assam, North and East in Bengal, on the Burma coast and in the South Peninsular where showers will probably be received during the day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall being brisk at Lahore, Sirsa, Raipur and Poona.

Winds are north-easterly at Calicut, Cochin and Sirsa, while north-westerly to south-westerly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

With the exception of a large defect of normal in the maximum at Lahore and Sirsa, temperature variations are generally small. The maximum temperature varied from 113° at Jacobabad to 89° at Dwarka the minimum from 67° at Bangalore to 86° at Jhansi.

The skies are cloudy to overcast in several places.

Nearly one inch of rain has fallen at Calicut, over half at Trichinopoly, and light showers at Bangalore, Cochin, Masulipatam, Mangalore and Coimbatore.

Weather conditions are favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and at a few places in the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1902.


## THE INDIAN ARMY AND ITS COST.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN, late Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the new number of the "Empire Review," gives us another instalment of his views on the Indian Army and its place in Imperial Defence. They are still incomplete which is a matter for regret, for the views of so eminent an authority on a subject of such importance would have been more profitably read and considered at once. Spreading them out over a series of months—not of mere days—tends to destroy their interest if not their value. Sir Edwin's first instalment—complete in itself it must be allowed—gave a general idea of the composition of the military forces in this country and of the military administration. In the new contribution he treats of the length of the soldier's service in India and India's contribution towards the payment of British troops serving in the dependency. It is not often that we have the official view so plainly stated, though, as the General remarks, both have proved matters of severe controversy in the past and both bid fair to come to the front again in the near future. Sir Edwin complains that the army in India to-day is more youthful than it was some years ago. In the last days of the longer service forty per cent. of the strength was under 25 years of age and 55 per cent. in 1895. A number of medical, staff and regimental officers went into the matter in 1877, when it was held that between 25 and 30 years of age is the best for service in India. Some military authorities are for younger men. But General Collen will venture no opinion on the subject, believing as he does that before deciding it is desirable that the regimental officers and medical men who have personally come in contact with the soldiers of the present day should be consulted. He recognises that the real question is how to reconcile the undoubted necessity for short service and the claims of the Reserve, with the desirability of having in India a body of seasoned men, or at least a proportion of men who can be classed as such. We are glad to note that Sir Edwin declines to accept the lower rate of mortality as proving anything in regard to the relative merits of long or short service, for some proportion of the reduction is undoubtedly due to the change to the hills which men get far more frequently than they did in former years, while the conditions of life have beyond doubt been greatly improved within the recollection of most of us. At the same time Sir Edwin cannot deny that although the percentage of invaliding has fallen, the ratio of "constantly sick" has increased—a fact which may be—and most probably is attributable to the increase of enteric fever from which the more mature men were free.

One especially commendable feature of the service of British regiments in India is that they are kept up to full strength and can be put upon the field without draughts from other corps or on the depots or reserve in England. They are invariably in a state of high efficiency and on that account are more clearly worth their money than their linked battalions at home. Man for man they are better, and in considering the factor of the increased pay and the share India is to contribute this is a point which ought not to be lost sight of. There is no reason for doubt that the increase of the soldier's pay will have excellent results both as to the class of men who enlist and the length of service they will be willing to put in with the colours. And in this way not only England but India too will be provided with a superior garrison to what she has ever had before, and a more mature army than has, for some years, under the defective short service system, been possible. As to India's contribution Sir Edwin Collen puts the case very simply. On one side it is urged that India should pay every charge which would not have to be incurred if we had no British Army in India. On the Indian side, it is claimed that she pays for every military charge in India and should not pay for raising men for service in this part of the Empire so long as she pays her share of the gratuities and pensions for officers and men. A general revision is to come within a few years in accordance with the recommendations of the Welby Commission. Meantime the point is this : The market price of the soldier has gone up and India cannot be supplied with a garrison at anything less than market price. Without that garrison no solitary section of the community will, for a moment, profess that peace could be preserved. It is not the native troops which maintain peace. It is the British troops, and if they were withdrawn for a single season chaos would prevail in India—throughout the length and breadth of the country, and on the return of the troops half the population of the country would have been swept away. Wealth would also have been more widely distributed, a fact which the rich man should remember when asked to untie his purse-strings for the benefit of Thomas Atkins.

Sir Edwin discusses the recommendations of the Welby Commission at some length and after assessing their worth, asks how far it is right and just to throw charges upon India which are the result of reforms and charges in the organisation and equipment of the British army at home. He suggests as an equitable arrangement that England should forgo the annual charges for the training of men sent to India, while India, on the other hand, should accept the cost of reforms which are necessary for the general welfare of the whole Imperial Army. In support of this he wisely urges that India does not charge England for training the men who pass from India to the reserve just as they are becoming thoroughly efficient soldiers, nor does she charge England for the training of the officers and men she lends either temporarily or permanently, and she has an additional claim for generous treatment in the services she renders to England. Although the Welby Commission allayed much of the heated discussion which had, for a long time, been carried on as to India's military contribution, it is inevitable that it will be revived in connection with the increased rate of pay over which the Government of India and the War Office are not able to see eye to eye. For ourselves we are inclined to believe that Sir Edwin Collen's suggestion might form the basis of agreement for, as he urges, one thing is quite certain that nothing is gained, whether from India or the War Office side by dealing with the matter in a partisan spirit or from treating it too exclusively from a commercial or business-like point of view. The question as he reads it is : Is England by reason of her possession of India and its army a great Eastern military power and do the Indian Army and the resources of India contribute to the supremacy of the British power in the East and the Far East? There is only one possible answer. Recent events have furnished it. And by doing so have lent force to the suggestion now thrown out by Sir Edwin Collen as to the settlement of a problem which has long remained unsolved and which has on numerous occasions formed the subject of heated and much to be regretted controversy. Sir Edwin's opinions have always carried weight in high places and we trust that his present ideas as to a way out of the difficulty will receive the serious consideration they deserve both at Simla and at the War Office.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

THE Chinese Educational Edicts of 1901 exhibit a more earnest striving after progress than has been noticed in any other attempt at reform on the part of the Chinese Imperial Government. The noticeable feature of the edicts is the decree in respect of the Civil Service Examinations. The old system of choosing "men of talent" as the decree describes would be servants of the State, is to be abolished. The Pah-ku-wen or "eight legged essay" examination is now deemed faulty and inadequate. "Scholars" says the edict "have aimed only to get name and place, even by subterfuges and deceit, not grasping the lofty purport of classics and history." It is to be feared that this is a complaint which can be levelled at the heads of many of their struggling western brethren to position and fame. But still it shows that the Chinese character at its best has in it all the elements that go to make the moral and upright being. "Now" continues the decree "it is urgent that we seek real learning and that we correct abuses." In future the civil service examinations are to be conducted in three branches. First of all of course is placed "Chinese Government and history." Afterwards comes "Government and Sciences of Foreign Nations," and finally what is again a purely oriental test:—"The Four Books and the Five Classics." The most significant division of this examination is of course the second—"Government and Sciences of Foreign Nations." It is forbidden entirely to use the Pah-ku-wen system, and so one result has been certainly gained in the future, there will be none of the old subterfuges and deceits mentioned in the Edicts. The study of The Four Books and the Five Classics, which involves almost solely the consideration of Chinese moral teaching, will in future be directed expressly to preparation for usefulness in the service of the sovereign. The time of the Edicts in respect of the military examination system is also eminently progressive, and as is pointed out by Prof. C.M. Lacey Sites, in a paper read before the Shanghai Missionary Association, they may eventually be credited with great historical significance. Another very notable innovation is the determination to send for education abroad, promising young scholars in all the provinces. Viceroys are commended to provide for the expenses of such young men, and when they return to China they are, if efficient, to be given position of responsibility. Other educational changes which are likely to have far reaching effects have also been noticed, and the prospects of the futures are decidedly encouraging.

HARNESSING THE VICTORIA FALLS.

PERHAPS one of the most interesting sights at the Colonial Exhibition recently opened at the Royal Exchange is to be seen in the section devoted to Rhodesia. This takes the shape of a remarkable model representing the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi river, which, it is hardly necessary to state, is the mightiest and most stupendous waterfall in the world, completely throwing in the shade the Niagara Falls and the Gairsoppa Falls in North Kanara. A large section of the Indian public has taken a very great interest in the recent scheme to harness the Cauvery Falls, and may be equally interested to learn that a great scheme is in hand for the harnessing of the Zambesi before which the difficulties of the Cauvery scheme sink into insignificance. Professor Forbes, whose work in connection with the installation at Niagara is so well known to students of electrical and industrial progress, was, perhaps, the first man to recognise the important part which the Victoria Falls might play in the development of South Africa. The late Mr. Cecil Rhodes too, took a deep interest in the scheme which through Mr. A. H. Haggard was brought before the Africa Trust Limited. In 1895 a syndicate was formed—The African Concessions Syndicate Limited—which obtained from the Chartered Company the sole right to develop electric power from the Victoria Falls for a period of 75 years with a nominal capital of £30,000. As late as last March an extraordinary meeting of the Company was held for the purpose of confirming a resolution increasing the capital of the company to £50,000, the British South Africa Company taking up 25,000 working capital shares at par, and a board being formed on which the Africa Trust, the Chartered Company, and Mr. H. B. Marshall, the well-known millionaire of Johannesburg were equally represented. Two consulting engineers to the Rhodesia Railways, Sir Douglas Fox and Sir Charles Metcalfe have been appointed consulting engineers, and the co-operation of one of the largest electrical firms in the world, has, we believe, been secured. Under auspices so favourable as these, it is practically certain that the scheme will be carried to completion. The promoters have everything to encourage them in their enterprise, and with its accomplishment will be achieved one of the greatest engineering projects of this or any age.

THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

ALTHOUGH the Volunteers proceeding home for Coronation are not to be provided with a regular camp, yet they are not by any means to be left to shift for themselves. The Colonel Commanding is just now in treaty to secure one of the great drill halls in London for them, and should this not prove feasible, an attempt will be made to obtain the use of some other public building where the Indian Volunteers who are not otherwise provided for, can be comfortably housed together.

THE annual masonic banquet will take place in Simla on June 9th.

WE hear officially that it will not now be possible to introduce the new postage stamps (including envelopes and postcards) bearing the King's portrait as was hoped, with effect from the 26th June next.

THE King of Siam, the "Siam Free Press" hears, will set out at the end of this year on a voyage round the world, via Japan and United States.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. J. G. Lorimer of the Punjab Civil Service, for his work on the Waziri Pushtu language. Mr. Lorimer is an expert on Waziri politics, and was lately employed as Special Blocade Officer during the coercion of the Mahsuds.

THE death is announced of Sheik Jeevanjee Ebrahimjee at Karachi, at the advanced age of 92. He had rendered great services to his community. On three different occasions he brought to Karachi three of their high Moolhas and at very great expense. He built a school for Borah children in front of the town Musjid, and for all these services he was given the title of Sheik.

The Mukhi of Tando Fazul, near Hyderabad, Sind, is on trial, along with his son, before the Mukhtyarkar and 1st Class Magistrate of Hyderabad, on a charge of breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9,000 worth of ornaments deposited with him by some Banias who had taken refuge at the Tando on account of the plague. The Mukhi alleged that the ornaments had been stolen from his house by some thieves; but R. B. Lachmansing, now retired, after considerable search, discovered the property concealed in a stack of grain.

In connection with the theft of property worth about Rs. 2,500 from the shop of Gyan in the Sadder Bazar, Karachi, we learn that the police have arrested three Pathans, two of whom are syces. There is some hope the theft of silver plate, &c., from the house of the quartermaster will be traced. It is believed that the rather frequent thefts in the houses of Europeans of late are due to Pathans, who are employed to mat houses, when they have an opportunity of stealing, or at least observing with a view to theft. People should therefore be on their guard on such occasions.

For the second time during the past twelve months a Burman who is reported to be insane has made an attempt to harm Mr. Moultrie in open Court. On the last occasion the man took his seat on the bench with a dah in his hand and said he would murder the Magistrate, and he was evicted from Court by the Police who disarmed him. On May 10 the man again took his seat on the bench before Mr. Moultrie arrived, armed with two iron bars with prongs at the end of each. When Mr. Moultrie came, with the assistance of the peons, the man was arrested and sent to the Commissioner of Police. The man is to all appearances insane, and states that he will yet be King of Burma by killing a European.

To relieve the excessive and dangerous congestion of population in the town of Hyderabad, Sind, the Collector suggested some three years ago that the Municipality should acquire a large area of ground near the neighbouring hill to the south called Ganja, and give it out to people to settle thereon. The whole locality was surveyed and informal deliberation has now and then been going on. The Managing Committee of the Municipality has suggested that, not this plot, but the one whereon stand the rifle butts, should be acquired; the former is rough and uneven and presents many difficulties to colonisation, the latter is a level plain and just suitable for the purpose.

MR. ODLING, C. S. I., at present acting as Joint-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, will be relieved by Mr. Higham on the 26th instant, and will leave Bombay for England on the 31st instant. He retires after completing nearly 37 years' service in India. Mr. Higham himself will vacate the post of Joint Secretary next December, but before then he will rejoin the Irrigation Commission, which reassembles in October or November, and will complete its work by April, 1903.; Mr. Preston, Chief Engineer of the Punjab, will succeed Mr. Higham, and Mr. Benton, lately acting as Chief Engineer, Burma, will probably obtain Mr. Preston's vacancy, Mr. Inglis is likely to become Chief Engineer (Road and Building Branch) Bengal, when Mr. Joscelyne, vacates under the 55 years' rule on December 25th.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Spectator" tells how a young man came to confess to an Irish priest in London whose experiences of the humours of his fellow-countrymen would fill a book. "Well my man," said the priest, and how do you earn your living? "I'm an acrowbat, your riverence." The priest was nonplussed. "I'll show ye what I mane in a brace of shakes," said the penitent, and in a moment was turning himself inside out in the most approved acrobatic fashion in and out of the pews. An old woman who had followed him to confession looked on horrified. "When it comes to my turn Father," "she gasped," for the love of God don't put a penance on me like that it'ud be the death of me?'

THE "Evening Standard" of 25th April says:—Most people will be astonished to learn that the Englishman lately murdered at Tangier was a Mohammedan. They may probably conclude that he had no religious impulses at all, but professed Islam, in the hope of gaining money, or for some such object. But it does not follow. There is reason to think, that if the number of Christians converted to Mohammedanism could be reckoned up, it would rather contrast than compare with the result of our missionary efforts. The matter is discussed sometimes in the Indian Press. We need not believe half the surprising statements made there, but in our own Law Courts strange facts are published occasionally. Among the curiosities of Liverpool is a small congregation of Moslems, half of whom are said to be converts; two of them were married by the Mollah a couple of years ago. London also is not without eccentricities of the kind, and only last week we heard that the Plaintiff in a breach of promise case was ready and willing to adopt her Mohammedan lover's creed. The fact is that in an age when Social Science and Esoteric Budhism and the rest are accepted as religious, it is not at all extraordinary, that Islam should have its converts.

## RE

The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold K. C. I. E., C. S. I., author of the Light of Asia, &c. London, John Murray, 1901.

The historical fact which forms the subject of this work is one for a grand Epic. It is derived from Herodotus, who tells us of the first circumnavigation of Africa by Phœnician mariners under Neco, King of Egypt, twenty-five centuries ago; how they literally rowed round the coast line of the huge continent starting by the Red Sea, crossed the equator for the first time on record, and returned by way of the Pillars of Hercules after three years' absence. The chief evidence in favour of the truth of Herodotus' narrative is his naive remark that the voyagers "related what to me does not seem credible, but may to others, that as they sailed round Libya, they had the sun on their right hand."

Unfortunately Sir Edwin Arnold has wholly failed to catch the spirit of the times—primitive and simple, but full of daring and of awe for the mystery of all their new experiences. As we read, it is no ancient Tyrian Sea captain that is called up, but a modern Englishman at his study table, surrounded by encyclopedias and atlas, hammering his selected lists of places and things into blank verse with painful care. In his mind run memories of Kipling, "such is the jungle law"; of Shakespear, "upon the plain...the dappled deer were all the citizens"; of Browning in his more reckless manner,

"And, over the heart-spot, you can take
"From the 'Book of the Dead' inscribed 'Now let'" . . . .

The artificial structure of the poem, from which poetry is conspicuously absent, is built on a most unconvincing Foreword. The author and his wife stand in the Egyptian Museum among the mummies and by means of the lady's power as a medium they hear from the spirits of the mummies how through seven long days Ithobal recounted to Pharoah his adventures. First that with a priceless pearl in the market of Tyre he bought his wife, the Lady Nesta, who was to prove his indispensable good genius all through. For though stolen as a young girl from Mashonaland, she knew the whole continent, its shores and dimensions, rivers, lakes and mountains, fauna and flora, poisons and antidotes. The first day's tale leads up to Ithobal's engagement to serve Pharoah, the second gives the building of the three ships in full detail, their crews, stores and arrangements; and takes them to Aden, where "from their wells, hewn in the rock, we filled sweet water up." The third day tells how they rowed seven score leagues to Cape Guardafui and nearly perished of thirst; and so on, with full catalogues of everything seen, up to the Juba River. It is true there is a pleasant description of an inland table land full of beasts.

"A thousand myriad beasts! beasts of all breeds
" . . . . 'Twas like another world
"Whereto men come not and the beasts are kings."

including Sir H. Johnston's okapi (as carefully explained in a foot note,)—

"And one, purple with cream.
Having striped shanks, dropped flanks, and ass's tail
"And four soft horns."

The continual recurrence of complete lists of what was found and done becomes most wearying, but a comic note is struck in the constant reference to the Lady Nesta, her wise sayings, and her unerring knowledge and prompt action in every emergency, e.g., Ithobal is bitten by a hooded asp, she finds the necessary root to save his life; the sea is overwhelmingly rough for the small ships, she pours forth oil and smooths the waves; she foresees the thirst and secretly stores at Aden juicy 'gold apples" she philosophises over the python and the antelope, the butterfly so gay above and brown beneath; she finds the bitter herb to cure the fever on the East Coast; she works magic to subdue the wild tribes; she tells of the great inland lake, and

"O my Lord the King!
May be this is the fountain of thy Nile"

cries Ithobal. The prophetic visions that the pair see are most remarkable. All we know of Africa, that could not then be seen is supplied by this means. A female figure is seen bound in golden fetters to be opened by golden keys, representing apparently the attraction of the gold fields, and Nesta explains that Vasco di Gama will come twenty-one centuries hence; and thing.

"Past thee and him
And those who follow, and the acts to be,
I see my Land with Sister Continents
Sisterly seated."

Afterwards we have a laboured description of the Zambesi Falls; and then by Nesta's advice the gold fields of Mashonaland are visited and the great Zimbabwe Fort and Temple are built by a detachment from the crews precisely on the plans recently explored by Mr. Theodore Bent. The Table Mountain is described and the port beneath is found to be of good hope. Thus they turned the corner of Africa.

"We see the unending coast
Break to the right, away, far, far away:
Ahead no land at all. The wide sea rolls
Steadfastly westward. . . . . .
No land to South, nor East, Westward we spy
White beaches and grey cliffs . . . . ."

What one must ask, can these sailors in their rowing-boat, and nothing but their naked eyesight from the sea level have to inform them that

"That rocky ramp with its twin peaks on guard
Was of all Africa her utmost earth;
. . . . was where to turn
. . . . to find a homeward way."?

Soon after, the anatomy of the whole occupies over a page. One night while the lions roar on the West Coast near the Congo.

"Nesta raised
Her eyelids from what seemed a dream, and asked:—
'Know'st thou, my master! what the lions say?
They have been kings: they are the kings to night.
. . . . . Yet it is spite
Makes them to roar so bitter; centuries pass
Like moons at last, and after centuries,
The lions know, that down this stream will come
A white man bringing to the darkness dawn
As doth the morning star; opening the gates
Which shut my people in. till good times hap.
When cattlebells, and drums, and festal songs
Of peaceful people, dwelling happily,
Shall be the deserts' voice both day and night.
The lions know and roar their hate of it,
Hark! Ist-a-la-ni! Ist-a-la-ni! cries
The Marsh Hen: knowing who will come at last;
And wolves snarl—dreaming of 'the Stone-Breaker.'"

"Native name of Sir H. M. Stanley.

Surely the power of vision could go no further. Let this suffice.

The Dark o' the Moon, being certain Further Histories of the Folk called "Raiders." By S. R Crockett.

The author takes us up on the crags on the face of the cliffs among the wildest of the southern hills of Scotland to begin "the tale of the sad yet laughable rebellion of the poor cottar folk . . . the deeds of the outlaw Hector Faa and his kin among the cave dwellings of the Dungeon of Buchan, together with the marvellous end made by my father's friend commonly called Silver Sand, but of right and title "Lord and Earl of Little Egypt." "My father" seems like a old friend known to us already as Mr. emerged Patrick Heron, and I, Maxwell Heron, have just emerged from boyhood to young manhood and am beginning to try my wings, shyly and fearfully at first, but soon gathering courage as Joyce Faa's life touches and inspires mine." It is typical of the tale that the sober and loyal Mr. Patrick Heron sees his son ride off at the head of a gathering of Levellers to break His Majesty's prison at Kirkcudbright, without a sign of emotion, only remarking to his wife as he composes himself to sleep, 'Mary, I think, Maxwell's trip to the Dungeon of Buchan (i.e., capture and imprisonment by the gipsies) was the best day's learning he ever got, and that a month at Hector Faa's Shiel is worth five year of Edinburgh College." Again it is only one of the numerous strokes of luck in chance encounters that Maxwell should very soon meet a young soldier riding forth, and . . . "I leaped from my beast and running at him, with one hand I held the pistol to his head, and with the other snatched back the great capote by which his features were hidden. It was the face of Joyce Faa that was revealed." This pair, Maxwell and Joyce experience many hair-breadth escapes and indeed are only saved for each other by such marvellous occurrences as a tremendous thunder and lightening storm on the top of the hills which strikes the wicked rival blind; and many other equally thrilling interventions. Perhaps, however, the other couple whose adventures are at least as wild, will interest even more. The beautiful Marion as Captain of the Levellers, and the excellently drawn English Captain Tredennis who finally captures her, body and heart.

(Concluded on page 6.)

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

BOER CONFERENCE AT VEREENIGING.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN NOT SANGUINE.

LORD METHUEN'S CONDITION.

IAN HAMILTON'S DRIVE.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Reuter (Pretoria) states that the whole of the delegates are now assembled at Vereeniging for the Conference. Strict privacy will be kept, but it is understood that all the voting will be by ballot. The British forces by agreement will not attack the commandoes whose leaders are at the meeting.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham last night, said he wished he could tell them that the war was coming to an immediate end. He was hopeful but not sanguine.

He knew the majority desired peace but in the past men have been led to destruction by irreconcilables.

The mistake of Majuba Hill would not however be repeated, and Government would not swerve from its intentions.

Lord Methuen is progressing most favourably. The bone has reunited but the wound not quite healed. He expects to leave hospital shortly.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The details of Ian Hamilton's drive on the Bechuanaland blockhouse line show that it was the most successful movement ever made in that region. 400 prisoners where taken and they include many rebels, several commandants and Delarey's brother Vanzyls. An entire convoy was also captured.

Five hundred escaped east in the early part of the drive.

## THE BOERS AND PEACE.

DEMANDS THAT CANNOT BE ENTERTAINED.

A WARNING AGAINST OPTIMISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 15th instant, states :—Suspicions are now being entertained that the Boers at Vereeniging are about to ask for terms which the Government will not be able to entertain for a moment.

The "Times" warns the public against any premature optimism with regard to the so-called peace negotiation.

## MORE BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

The steamer Mohawk is due at Bombay on the 28th instant with 650 Boer prisoners of war under an escort of 279 N.-C. O.'s and men for India and three interpreters for Ceylon.

The following officers are also on board the Mohawk :—Major Napier, 1st Cheshire Regiment, Captain L. Estrange, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, Captain A. C. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps and Captain W. S. Crosthwaite, R.A.M.C.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WEST INDIES' DISASTER.

PILLAGING AT ST. PIERRE.

THE ST. VINCENT FUND.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Fifty men, who have been arrested for pillaging at St. Pierre, have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The Queen of England has given £500 to the St. Vincent fund and Mr. Carnegie has given £1,000.

THE DESTRUCTION AT ST. VINCENT.

CARIBS EXTERMINATED.

STREAMS POLLUTED BY LAVA.

PEOPLE DYING OF THIRST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says :—

The "New York Journal" publishes a long dispatch from St. Vincent. It declares that the entire tribe of Caribs on the island has been exterminated. Not a man escaped. The sufferings of the inhabitants are by no means over. The torrents of lava have polluted all the streams of fresh water and the people are now dying of thirst.

(THROUGH RETUER'S AGENCY.)

## AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

GENERAL HUTTON'S SCHEME ADOPTED.

LONDON, MAY 17.

General Hutton's scheme for the retrenchment of Australian defences has been adopted and involves the early abolition of certain Militia and Volunteer regiments and the absorption of their members into other corps, and a heavy curtailment of the Naval forces.

## BARON PAUNCEFOTE ILL.

Baron Pauncefote is lying seriously ill at Washington.

## THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

PROPOSED SALE PUT OFF.

The two Danish Chambers being unable to agree regarding the details of the sale of the Danish West Indies, the question has been shelved indefinitely.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

CLOSER UNION WITH THE COLONIES.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Mr. Chamberlain in his peroration at Birmingham last night referred to foreign trusts and subsidies endangering industries which were peculiarly British.

We must, he said, look to ourselves, must draw closer the ties of sympathy and the ties of interest, and shall deserve the inevitable disasters if by adherence to economic pedantry, we lose the opportunities of closer union with our colonies, and if we don't avail ourselves of the chance of keeping British trade in British hands.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE SPANISH ACCESSION.

BRILLIANT PAGEANT.

NO POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The pageant at Madrid to-day was brilliant and picturesque.

The King proceeded to the Chamber and took the oath of the Constitution.

The people showed but little enthusiasm and the cheers were few.

The Queen Regent has sent a letter to Senhor Sagasta expressing her gratitude for the support and affection of all classes in Spain.

The Duke of Connaught attended a bull fight at Madrid yesterday. A well-known Matador was tossed and slightly injured.

LONDON, MAY 16

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to-day invested King Alfonso with the Order of the Garter.

LONDON, MAY 18.

A proclamation issued by King Alfonso to the nation says, he hopes his people will continue the support accorded by them to his mother, and promises his futmost to contribute to the peace and grandeur of Spain.

A sensational incident occurred in the Accession processions, when a madman or miscreant approached King Alfonso's carriage and exclaimed that he wished to marry His Majesty's sister. He was at once arrested and poetry was found in his possession declaring his love for the Infanta.

## AMERICA AND GERMANY.

THE KAISER'S GIFT.

A STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Emperor William has cabled to President Roosevelt, offering to the city of Washington a statue of Frederick the Great, in commemoration of Prince Henry's visit to America.

President Roosevelt has accepted the offer gratefully.

The growing friendship between Germany and America is attracting much intention.

## THE KING'S COLONIAL REGIMENT.

The Prince of Wales in the uniform of a Colonel of the King's Colonial Regiment opend their drill hall at Chelsea to-day.

His Royal Highness in his speech said they had a name to make, having the sympathy of both the Colonials and Mother country, and they must remember that all eyes were upon them.

His Royal Highness said he hoped all the great oversea dominions would be represented in the regiment.

Colonel Lumsden besides most of the Agents-General of the Colonies were present.

## INDIA AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, in the Commons, said that the position of the Government of India regarding the Sugar Convention is that it adheres to the Convention if it thinks it advisable.

The Government of India has been consulted throughout and approves the arrangements made.

## LORD HOPETOUN'S RESIGNATION.

The immediate cause of Lord Hopetoun's resignation was an intimation that the Government was withdrawing from the promised allowance of four thousand pounds per annum.

## AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAYS CONCESSION.

OPPOSITION OF THE POWERS.

News from Peking states that it has transpired that Sir E. Satow and Yuanshikai simultaneously with the agreement mentioned on the 30th ult., signed a secret agreement granting the Northern Railways exclusive construction rights within a radius of eighty miles of Peking and forbidding the control of the railway therein by Foreign Powers.

This upsets the various Russian, German and French schemes, and is arousing general opposition.

M. de Lessar has strongly protested and other Ministers are communicating with their Governments.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Ministers at Peking met on Tuesday to discuss important questions between China and the Powers, which have arisen in consequence of the fall in silver and the hardship thereby imposed on China in connection with the indemnity payable in gold or silver equivalent.

## LOSS OF A CALCUTTA STEAMER.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The steamer Ehrenfels bound from Calcutta to Hamburg foundered on the 5th instant. Part of the crew landed at Aden but the captain and forty men are missing.

[The Hansa Line steemer Ehrenfels left Calcutta on the 26th April for Hamburg with a general cargo. She was a steel screw steamer of 5,450 tons gross and 3,534 registered, and was built in 1898 by Messrs. Wingham, Richardson and Co., at New Castle. Her dimensions were length, 418 feet 4 inches, breadth 54 feet, and depth 20 feet 1 inch.]

## THE CRICKET SEASON.

RAIN AGAIN STOPS PLAY.

All the cricket matches during the last three days have been unfinished owing to rain.

## CYCLING ACCIDENT.

LIEUT. CAREY INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY. 18.

Lieut Carey, Royal Engineers, while returning from Mahableshwar on his bicycle, had a severe fall during his journey ; he however managed catch the train at Wathar ; but upon his arrival at Poona his leg was found to be seriously swollen, so much so, that he had to get medical assistance. Feeling better, he determined [go on to Secunderabad, but when he reached Ahond on Saturday evening, the pain became so intense that he had to be removed from the train, and medical assistance was telegraphed for. His thigh was so much swollen that there is some fear that he sustained a serious injury.

## THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MISGIVINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at the Navy League Dinner last night, referred to the alarm and suspicion with which the British public regarded the shipping combine. His own feeling he confessed was one of serious misgiving.

## THE GRAIN DUTY.

LINSEED, RAPESEED AND COTTONSEED EXEMPTED.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated the 15th instant, states :—

It was officially announced last night that linseed, rapeseed and cottonseed have been exempted from the grain duty.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICIAL.

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

A Monghyr telegram, dated May 16th, states that Mr. Allen, the Collector of Monghyr, died suddenly at six clock yesterday morning from heat apoplexy.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The movements of troops announced to be carried out in June and July include the return to India of the 2nd Rajputs, 31st Burma Light Infantry, 4th Punjab Infantry, 1st Battn. 4th Gurkhas, 14th Sikhs, 22nd and 30th Bombay Infantry and 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and also the despatch to China of the five regiments as already telegraphed.

## THE CHINA RELIEFS.

The following regiments have been selected to proceed to China in reliefs, and are likely to start shortly :—10th Jats from Barrackpore ; 33rd Burma Infantry from Rangoon ; 21st Punjab Infantry from Jubbulpore ; 30th Punjab Infantry from Mooltan ; and the 10th Bombay Infantry from Ahmedabad.

Should eventually a sixth regiment be sent, it will be the 14th Bombay Infantry from Saugor.

All go in Field Service strength in men and in peace strength as regards officers.

## THE LOSS OF THE CAMORTA.

R. I. M. "ELPHINSTONE" DAMAGED.

RANGOON, MAY. 17.

The Asiatic Company's steamer Kohinur has arrived from Port Blair. Her captain reports that he saw no trace of the missing steamer Camorta, but that R. I. M. steamer Elphinstone was lying in Port Blair harbour.

According to a passenger's version, the Elphinstone, which had left Rangoon on the 4th instant for the Andamans, had been twelve hours in the cyclone. She had a terrible time of it. She is reported to be very materially damaged, and lost all her awnings, a steam cutter, and several small boats.

The European crew of the "Camorta" with the exception of Mr. Twidale, the clerk, were all Scotchmen. Twidale was a Calcutta man, and inquiries have been made about him by his relations here. The following are the names of the crew of the "Camorta" :—E. McDougall. Captain ; C. D. Hays, Chief Officer ; E. A.C. White, Second Officer ; B. McKillop, Third Officer ; John Hunter, Chief Engineer ; James Brown, Second Engineer ; R. Curle, Third Engineer ; E. A. Colquhoun, Fourth Engineer ; and E. W. F. Twidale, clerk ; and a crew of 75 in all. There were no European passengers on board. But the "Camorta" had some five hundred deck passengers.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified that Brigadier-General Willcocks is posted to Bombay district.

The following officers of the Bombay Command have passed in tactical fitness for command :—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Herbert, 1st Central India Horse; Majors Brown, 8th Bombay Infantry ; Mosse, 20th Bombay Infantry, and Mead, 16th Bombay Infantry.

The Military Police Battalions in Assam and the Chittagong Hill tracts are all to be re-armed with Martini rifles. The Snider will shortly disappear altogether from India, except as a smooth bore for sentries.

We understand that when Colonel F. J. Kempster vacates the post of Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Command, the vacancy will go to an officer of the Indian Service, as both the A. A. G., and A. Q.-M. G., in the Command, now belong to the British Service.

It is probable that Brigadier-General Wolfe-Murray will be transferred from the Southern District to Bangalore when General MacCall vacates the latter District on August 15th.

The senior officer will command the Hyderabad Contingent during the absence of Colonel Richardson on three months' China leave. This will be Colonel McSwiney, if his duties with the Followers' Committee at Simla have come to an end by the time the vacancy occurs.

Special efforts are being made to fill the vacancy in the junior ranks in the Supply and Transport Department. Last year twenty-four extra officers were sanctioned for the Transport Branch, but these were not forthcoming. The Staff pay offered has now been raised from Rs. 200 Rs. 250 per month, with effect from the 5th instant, and it remains to be seen whether young officers will come forward.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Baron Glames left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Goorkha left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 95 1-4 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 110 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 65 5-8 |
| Bar Silver | 28 3-4 |

The sum of about £190,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

All ringers of church bells in the metropolitan area have been notified that their services will be required on Coronation Day. This means, of course, that London will be treated to a simultaneous peal, organized by special signals, immediately the King is crowned in Westminster Abbey. At certain old churches, it may be noted, special fees are, according to ancient tradition, bestowed on the ringers at these auspicious occasions ; and at one or two buildings the rope-pullers will receive as much as a couple of guineas for half an hour's ring.

## THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE CALLING QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

Social Simla is more than usually exercised at present over what is known as the "calling question." For some years past it has been generally recognized that the custom of calling in Simla had assumed dimensions which the resident ladies found difficult to cope with, and three or four seasons ago a beginning was made in the direction of reducing it by the introduction of a system by which all old acquaintances exchanged cards at the beginning of every season by post. The relief and common sense of this arrangement has been proved by the fact that it is rapidly spreading throughout India. Even Calcutta, where it was at first declared impossible, has fallen in, and last season the ladies of the capital spared themselves much senseless fatigue by the use of the Post Office. So much having been tried with success, the Simla ladies are now going a step further and the present proposition is that all new-comers as well as ladies already personally known, shall send cards instead of making the weary round to pay their respects to "Not At Home" boxes. The station is being energetically canvassed, with the result that a sufficient majority of signatures has already been obtained to warrant the announcement that the new system will come into force on the first of June. The signatories comprise with very few exceptions, all those ladies of Simla whose position in our bureaucratic society gives weight to their wishes in the matter, and their example has been gladly followed by many of their juniors, who feel that the present system is unprofitable from every point of view. This being the case, the change is settled, as in a question of social procedure there is no doubt that the views of the majority, especially when the majority is not only numerical, but carries with it the desires of the senior and principal people of the community, should take effect. Upon these ladies, if we except Viceregal Lodge, Snowdon and Barnes, Court, the brunt of the entertaining falls, and they have the right to dictate under what condition they shall do it. There are many other good reasons to urge in favour of the new plan, but this one is sufficient in itself. The immediate result, it is hoped, will be the institution of the "At Home" day, which everybody can spare once or twice in the month, where nothing more elaborate than tea and its etceteras will be expected, and were the new-comers will have some change of "getting to know" those who have attained Paradise before them. There always are a few cavillers at every proposed reform, and they are not lacking on this occasion. Their objection is that the new scheme smacks of selfish indifference on the part of the residents. To this one can only say that social obligation is not affected by any rule. The lady who feels bound to offer some kindness to the stranger within our—octroi—gates will continue to feel bound so to do whether the stranger's card arrives by the postman or the jhampani who brings the box in from the nearest tree. And the lady whose box is always there, and who never did take any notice of strangers not accredited to her, however industriously they dropped cards into that receptacle, will continue to take just as little notice of the cards that come by post.

Good progress continues to be made with the railway to Simla and it is now intended to open the line for passenger traffic from Kalka to Solon, the first half of the distance, next March. Construction trains should then be running into Simla itself by December 1903, and it is hoped that in March 1904 it will be possible to open the line throughout its entire length. The tunnel through the neck of Summer Hill has been completed during the past few days. That under Inverarm hill is well in hand, while the heavy boring through Taradevi is likely to be through in the autumn. The last-named has proved a very tough undertaking, a particularly hard quartz, containing small garnets, having been encountered. Everywhere else the work has been easy and the greater portion of the cutting has been completed, while the last of the tunnels is now expected to be through by next December.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club opened their season last Monday with a cheerfull little variety entertainment which attracted a full house. A gymkhana at Annandale and a cricket match complete the social list for the week which has been a quiet one

The observation made at the St. Xavier's Observatory, Calcutta, of a vibration caused by the Martinique eruption has not been confirmed by the instrument at the meteorological office here. There is every reason, however, to expect that the more delicate apparatus of the Alipore Observatory will be found, when the photographic record which is continuously taken, comes to be developed for the period concerned, to have been affected by the occurence. The impression will have been made, not as been stated, at the actual time of the catastrophe in the West Indies, but as many hours after that event as the shock required to travel round the earth to India. In the case of the famous Krakatoa eruption, eighteen years ago, the Bombay Observatory recorded, not only the shock itself, which arrived some hours after its actual occurrence, but a supplementary tremour caused by the vibration travelling completely round the earth and passing the Bombay recording station a second time. There was even a question of whether a third tremour was not detected when the wave have made yet another circuit of the globe. Though less disastrous in its effects, as far as destruction of human life was concerned, the Krakatoa explosion appears to have been very much more violent than the one at Martiuique, its effect on the self-recording instruments in far distant observatories being correspondingly better marked. Small however, or great, each tremour of the earth's crust is being faithfully tabulated, and sooner or later the general laws which govern these occurrences are certain to emerge.

The Karachi cyclone of last Tuesday, taken in combination with the great storm of a few days earlier at Rangoon and the disturbed weather since reported off Ceylon, all point to an abnormal season. The year which most resembles the present one is that of 1892 when the monsoon was early and fairly abundant. It may be hoped, therefore, that nothing untoward is preparing. An association between a premature advance of the rain bearing winds, and their disastrous failure later in the season, has so often disclosed itself, however, that it is difficult to put anxiety aside, at the present critical period. Millions alike in famine-striken Guzarat and in less gravely affected areas, are watching the issue on which their all depends. Hope alternates with fear as cloud chases cloud over the sky. In the office of the Simla official and in the hut of the poorest cultivator the same question is debated, the same gnawing fear is felt. In one the the forces of nature, in the other the supernatural is considered. In both, men grops helplessly for an answer to the problem, fraught with such possibilities of happiness and misery, of what the coming months will bring. India has just passed through two terrible famines. Another season is commencing, and the fate of it hangs at the mercy of the winds.

## THE ST. VINCENT CATASTROPHE.

THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May we inform the public of Bombay through the medium of your columns that a Mansion House Fund has been opened for the relief of the sufferers of the St. Vincent Catastrophe, and we have been authorised by telegram to receive subscriptions, and shall be happy to do so.—Yours, &c.,

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, May 17th.

The draft report of the Universities Commission, Simla, is now in the printer's hands, which augurs well for the work of Mr. Raleigh and his colleagues being ended by June 1st.

The Government of India have under consideration the abandonment of the Karnal Remount Depot, owing to recurring sickness among the stock there. A considerable number of horses died from paralysis last year.

## INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR.

There was a large concourse of people, chiefly Marathas, at the Ballard Pier on Saturday forenoon, when the Maharajah of Kolhapur proceeded on board the English mail steamer with a view to be present at the Coronation of the King-Emperor. The north-west portion of the entrance to the waiting room was richly carpeted and roped off, and furnished with a large number of chairs, a superb chair being reserved for the Maharajah. Overhead hung flags and bunting. His Highness, accompanied by Dewan Saheb R. V. Sabnis, arrived at the Ballard Pier shortly after 11 o'clock, and proceeded to the reserved accommodation made for him, where a large number of Maharathas were present and where Mr. Khemraj Shrikisondas read an address to His Highness in Sanskrit and Hindi. The address was enclosed in a silver casket and presented to the Maharajah, who made a brief acknowledgment of the good wishes offered him. Several gentlemen from the Kolhapur State as well as a deputation from the Chandriseni Kayash Prabhu Society then garlanded the Maharajah and presented him with bouquets of flowers. Some time was spent in conversation, after which the Maharajah left for the mail boat.

Among other passengers who left Bombay by the s.s. Peninsular were Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Patrick Playfair, the Maharajah Kumar of Tagore, and Mr. J. P. Orr, Collector of Thana.

## THE STORM AT KARACHI.

TELEGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN.

Telegraph communication with Karachi is still interrupted. Messages are being posted at Hyderabad, Sind. A train which left Karachi with mails on Friday at 6-30 a.m. reached Kotri at 5 p. m.

A notification by the Superintendent, Bombay Telegraph Office, states that telegraphic communication with Karachi was restored at 9-55 on Saturday night.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, Captain W. H. Rothwell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi met with fine weather on the voyage, but when at Karachi she experienced bad weather. She arrived at Karachi early on Monday morning and on Tuesday at about 4 a.m. the effects of the cyclone which passed over Karachi were felt. The wind commenced blowing from N. N. E. with strong rain. At 10 a.m. the force of the wind gradually decreased and moved westward. During the heavy weather several native craft sank in the port, and several were drifted ashore. At 5 p.m. the weather was calm and fine.

## DEPARTURE OF THE BOER PRISONERS.

Three hundred and fifty Boer prisoners of war, who arrived here by the transport Templemore on Friday evening from Durban under an escort of four British officers and one hundred and forty-seven men of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, were landed at the Sassoon Dock on Saturday afternoon and despatched in two trains to Guntakal and Bangalore via Raichore. The first train left the Sassoon Dock at about 3 p. m. and the second left half an hour later. Out of the above number fifteen prisoners were sent to Niogherriff. There being eight cases of sickness amongst the Boer prisoners, they were landed at the Sassoon Dock in the forenoon and sent to Colaba Hospital for treatment. The public were excluded from the Sassoon Dock as usual.

## FIRE ON THE S. S. ETTRICKDALE.

The steamer Ettrickdale, Captain R. Mackenzie, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Batoum with 137,785 cases of kerosine oil, reports that a fire occurred on the vessel on the 2nd May, in the fore peak, and lasted for nearly twelve hours. Smoke was seen issuing from the fore peak by one of the crew at about 9-30 a. m., on the 2nd inst. when the vessel was in latitude 18° 1' north and 39° 51' east. An alarm was at once given and the engines put slow ahead to prevent a draught. All the crew repaired to the scene of fire and at once set to work. The hoses commenced playing on the fire and tons of water were poured in, but the flames could not be estinguished till about 10 o'clock at night. The fire was afterwards mouldering for two days. On the 4th May, the vessel had to put into Perim harbour, where she remained for over three days, and the water was pumped out. She then left for Bombay. The damage sustained by the vessel cannot be ascertained until the cargo is discharged. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon from Socotra, and heavy N. E. sea on the 12th, 13th and 14th May, the effects of cyclone.

## NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

Our Aurangabad correspondent writing on the 14th instant states :—All the public schools have been closed for the May vacation and the public offices transact their business in the morning. The Judicial Superintendent's Court has also been closed save for the trial of criminal case. The drought is being very severely felt and many are the complaints about the distribution of the water supply.

Last night a fire broke out in the Prisoner Lines, but the inmates being awake and on the alert they raised the alarm and the fire was soon got under without much damage to property.

The residents of Jalna are jubilant over the fact that their grievance about the water supply is to be removed at last. The Secretary to H. H the Nizam's Government (Mr. W. Marrett) has come down to undertake the scheme, but it will cost a great deal of money, so that it is probable that the work will not be carried on with that alacrity which is so much desired.

The Sudder Bazaar at Jalna was the scene of a terrible accident the day before yesterday. There was a large godown owned by a wealthy Marwari who used to store linseed in it. One of its side walls afforded shade and shelter to the mendicants and street arabs who were in the habit of resorting thither to partake of their scanty meals and to enjoy their afternoon "siesta." All of a sudden the wall caved, in burying the unfortunates in its debris. It is not exactly known how many there were, but up to date seven bodies have been recovered. Four others were so severely injured that they had to be sent to the hospital. They are now lying in a precarious state. Excavations are still going on, but it is not known how many have been rescued. Hearing of this sad fatality the local authorities here have issued orders by beat of tom tom directing landlords and house-owners to repair their dilapidated houses and walls without delay and to dismantle ruined walls, under penalty of Government undertaking the same, and recovering the expenditure from them as fine for disobedence of orders.

A stalwart young Naik of the 3rd Bombay Infantry came down here with a recruiting party three days ago. The very night of his arrival he was taken ill and removed to the hospital where he expired in great agony after a few hours. Post mortem examination disclosed opium in his stomach, but whether it was self-administered or given to him by others is not known. An open verdict was recorded by the Punchayet held over the case.

Since writing to you last, one of the oldest inhabitants of Aurangabad has passed away in the person of Hajee Abdul Sootar alias Buchoo Sett at the ripe age of over 90. He was formerly a hawking cloth merchant, but he eventually joined the firm of Mahomed Fazul and Co., one of the leading P. W. D. Contractors of Aurangabad, where they are now carrying on a very extensive and lucrative trade. The funeral of the deceased was followed by a very large concourse of city folk and residents of the Cantonment in which he resided, as he was much respected by all classes.

Mr. W. Gopalsawmy Naidu's case is still dragging on apace. He has been removed from the chowdy where he has been primarily incarcerated to the jail proper. He is being defended by Mr. C. V. Naidu, B. A., B. L., the eminent pleader from Nagpur. Mr. Gopalsawmy's alleged accomplice Sett Dharamchand's brother Dhanalal has been released on heavy bail.

Mr. Macartney, C. I. E., British representative at Kashgar, is granted 16 months' leave. Captain Miles, 4th Punjab Infantry, now travelling overland from Peking, will officiate for him.

## THE ALL-INDIA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The second report of the All-India Memorial Fund has just been issued.

The Committee in the course of the statement say, they have the pleasure to record that a large and gratifying response has been made from all parts of the Indian Empire to the invitation that was widely circulated a year ago for contributions to the Fund. The Committee trust that the additional support given to the Fund during the year, representing as it does, Rs. 10,32,124 in round figures, may be considered by Your Excellency, to be satisfactory, and they have the pleasure to report that the total amount contributed to the All-India Memorial Fund on the assumption of a one lakh limit for an individual subscription, is now Rs. 44,32,124. The total subscriptions from the native residents of Calcutta and Howrah, including the Maharajas and Rajas, amount to Rs. 3,04,158-11-11. The Executive Committee of the Queen-Empress Commemoration Fund have made over to the All-India Memorial Fund the sum of Rs. 25,000 being the balance of the Fund after defraying the cost of the Queen-Empress's statue temporarily located on the Calcutta Maidan which contribution is given in order more especially to meet the cost of providing suitable surroundings for the statue when placed in the Victoria Hall. The total contribution of the City of Calcutta has risen to Rs. 6,62,431-3-6. The Hon'ble Maharaja of Cossimbazar, who was formerly a citizen and is a frequent resider in Calcutta, has raised his contribution to Rs. 1,00,000 and is enrolled as a Vice-Patron of the Fund. It is gratifying to the Committee to find that the Province of Bengal (including Calcutta, stands at the head of the Provinces of the Indian Empire with a contribution of Rs. 13,51,484-3-9.

The District Committee of Purnea stands at the head of the list with a contribution to the All-India Memorial Fund of Rs. 17,614.15, followed by the Rangpur District Committee with Rs. 14,005.15.3 and Barisal District Committee with Rs. 9,375. The Patna District Committee has collected the sum of Rs. 7, 305-8 for the All-India Memorial Fund in addition to contributions for a local memorial. The Chairman of the Arrah Committee hopes to forward Rs. 13,000 to the Fund in June. From the Budwan District Committee a contribution of Rs. 5,000 has been intimated. The Birbhum and Hooghly District Committees have collected Rs. 4,651-2-3 and Rs. 3, 883 0-5, respectively, and the Cuttack District Committee promise Rs 3,655 out of a local collection of Rs. 12,501 for Memorial Funds. The following are also among the larger collections of District Committees :—Howrah, Rs. 3,850 ; Mymensingh, Rs. 3, 688.15 ; Jessore, Rs. 3,279 11 9 ; Midnapore, Rs. 3, 190-8 ; Murshidabad, Rs. 2,716. The Saran District Committee has given Rs. 2,000 in addition to the handsome contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 by the Maharani of Hutwa. The Malda District Committee has sent the sum of Rs. 2,000 as a contribution from that fund. Collections in Durbhanga District have been chiefly devoted to a local memorial but the Maharaja Bahadur has contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the All-India Memorial Fund. After meeting the cost of a local memorial, Rs. 2,000 may be available from the Bogra Committee. From the Cooch Behar State a contribution has been made by the residents, of Rs. 3,243-0-9 in addition to the sum of Rs. 25,000 subscribed by the Maharaja. If contributions raised in Darjeeling District are not sufficient to meet the cost of the proposed local memorial, the Chairman of that Committee intimates that these will probably be devoted to the All-India Memorial. The response to the appeal of the Commander-in-Chief has resulted in contribution from the Army in India of the handsome sum of Rs. 1,00,761-3-6 which has been received and banked.

Turning now to the contributions to the All-India Memorial Fund from the Native States, the Committee have the satisfaction to announce that these aggregate the munificent total of about Rs. 26,30,000. calculated on the assumption of a one lakh limit for an individual subscription. The amount contributed during the year has approached Rs. 6 1-2 lakhs.

Reverting to the provincial contributions, other than Bengal, it is gratifying to be able to say that including the subscriptions received direct from Native States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and the Punjab, these amount to the large sum of Rs. 12,92,197-2-2. The Punjab leads with a contribution of Rs. 4,63,880-4-9. The Bombay and the Madras Presidencies have contributed very similar amounts, viz : Rs. 2,78,617-12 and Rs. 2,70,270-5-8, respectively. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have sent a contribution of Rs. 2,15,527-4-11.

The Central Provinces have contributed Rs. 34,518-1. The amount returned by the Punjab includes a lakh of rupees each from the Maharaja of Cashmir, and the Council of Regency, Patiala ; Raja of Nabha ; Rs. 50,000 from the Raja of Jhind, and Rs. 25,000 from Maharao of Kapurthala.

From the Province of Assam the sum of Rs. 10,110-11-9 has been received, of which Rs. 1,344 reached the Committee through the Secretary to the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, Dibrugarh. In the far off Province of Beluchistan the local Committee decided to contribute 10 per cent of the funds raised locally for a memorial and have remitted Rs. 6,000 to the All-India Memorial Fund ; an additional contribution of Rs. 235 has also been received direct, making in all a total of Rs. 6,235. From the Province of Burma subscriptions have been received, amounting to Rs. 5,681-10-1 and the Committee of the Rangoon Fund have remitted Rs. 7,100, being 10 per cent of certain subscriptions to a Local Memorial and contributions specially earmarked for the All-India Memorial Fund. The contribution from the Andaman Islands amounts to Rs. 250. From Persia a subscription of Rs. 3,498 and from Arabia Rs. 1,181 have been received for the Fund.

The Committee has on deposit with the Bank of Bengal a sum of Rs. 24,14,145-14-11, and interest amounting to Rs. 58,417-2-8, has been earned and accrued on the account.

The cost of working the Fund including office expenses, advertising charges, fee to Mr. Emerson, President of the Society of Architects, for coming to India to advise Your Excellency regarding the design of the Victoria Hall, have amounted to Rs. 36,631-5-9. The cost of the office establishment has amounted to Rs. 17,163-12-3. The income from interest has, therefore, more than met the outgoings, which shows the benefit to the Fund arising from early payment of contributions. The Committee still aim at obtaining 50 lakhs of rupees, which is estimated to be the lowest sum for which the Memorial Hall can be completed on a scale of suitable dignity and magnificence. They purpose, with Your Excellency's approval, to keep open the subscription list for some time yet, and in doing so express the hope that some contributors may feel disposed to increase their donations, and that others who have not yet come forward will avail themselves of the opportunity of subscribing, which still presents itself.

## INCIDENTS OF THE MAHSUD BLOCKADE.

The despatches relating to the operations in Somaliland show that the casualties, not counting invaliding, amounted to fifty-four. In the operations in Waziristan there were about 197 killed and wounded, and we have no despatches at all. This means not only a lack of a sense of proportion, but a practical inconvenience to all who take an interest in our frontier campaigns, and are naturally anxious to know if there were any lessons to be gathed during the active blockade of the Mahsuds. As it is, the information given in the notifications intimating rewards for service during the operations is at times only sufficient to be tantalising. For instance, we learn that Sepov Chanda Singh, at Tiarza Nullah, on the 26th November, rose from under cover and under heavy fire from the enemy, helped in causing the firing of our own men to be discontinued. But whence the tremendously urgent necessity for causing the firing of our own men to be discontinued, unless the fire was directed where it ought not to have been ? The mere desire to avoid a useless expenditure of cartridges would not induce a sepoy to rise from under cover and expose himself to a withering fusillade from the enemy. And was it for the same reason that on the same occasion Sepoy Sundar Singh crossed the fire-swept zone, and at great personal risk signalled messages, thereby averting possibly serious loss of life ? What was the message signalled, and how did it "possibly avert serious loss of life ? The natural inference one would draw from the wording of these paragraphs is that our troops were firing on one another without being aware of the fact, and that the promptitude and gallantry of the two sepoys helped to save the situation ; but in that case it is a pity that the public has heard nothing more of an incident which must certainly have conveyed a lesson.—"Pioneer."

The formal opening of the Walker Hospital, Simla, by His Excellency the Viceroy, has been postponed for the present, as some of the patients are too ill to permit of any ceremony taking place.

A very pretty custom, established by the famous actor David Garrick, about a century and a half ago, was revived on May Day by Mrs. Grove, the present occupant of Garrick's Villa, Hampton, known as Hampton House, when Garrick's purchased it in 1752, the Corinthian temple in the grounds of which is a landmark to river frequenters. As in old times, the children of the village were invited to May Day games in the grounds, and on leaving each child was given a cake and a piece of silver.

## WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

A new edition, for 1902, of Webster's International Dictionary has just been published. As compared with the former edition it contains no less than 25,000 additional words, phrases and definitions. The dictionary is thus brought down to the beginning of the new century, and is, as it claims to be, the best practical working dictionary of the English language. It is explained that to keep Webster's Dictionary well abreast of the times and make it always "The Best" has been the motto of the publishers for nearly sixty years. Their first work after the purchase of the dictionary in 1843 was to inaugurate the revision which resulted in the edition of 1847. Adherence to the same motto brought out the editions of 1859, 1864, 1879, 1884, and the International of 1890, and now at the beginning of the new century has further enriched the International by the addition of a large supplement of new words and meanings embodying the changes in the language during the decade. Necessary changes and corrections have also been incorporated in the text. The position which the International has won for itself is too well known to need comment. As a comprehensive popular dictionary it has retained that pre-eminence which was long held by Webster's Unabridged. It embodies the ripest results of modern philology, in the degree and form appropriate to a work of its class, and is a dictionary designed to meet the everyday needs of all who write or speak the English tongue. It maintains that excellence in definitions which has made Webster the safe and familiar authority to which judge, journalist, scholar, artisan, and man of business refers. In etymology, pronunciation, citations, pictorial illustrations, it carries to greater perfection the merits of its predecessor, Webster's Unabridged.

Extensive changes and additions, made necessary by the advance in knowledge, have been made in the plates throughout the book. The new edition of Webster, therefore, retains all the excellencies of the International, emphasized and multiplied, all its accuracy and convenience with added fullness and authority, so that it is, as before, the "Best Practical Working Dictionary of the English Language."

The following are among the new and valuable features of the latest edition:—Memoir of Noah Webster, list of authors quoted, brief history of the English language by James Hadley, thoroughly revised by Pro. G. L. Kittredge, of Harvard, Indo-Germanic roots in English, by Prof. August Fick of Breslau, Germany; guide to pronunciation fully explaining the various English sounds and the simple Webster system or diacritical marks. To this is added a list of more than 1,400 words differently pronounced by leading orthoepists; principles of orthography with important rules for spelling, list of words variously spelled, reformed spellings, etc.; dictionary of noted fictitious persons and places often mentioned in literature. A valuable dictionary for any reader; Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World with more than 25,000 titles, Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary containing names of 10,000 noteworthy persons in ancient and modern times with nationality, occupation, date of birth, death, ect.; pronouncing vocabulary of scripture names, pronouncing vocabulary of Greek and Latin names; vocabulary of Christian names with pronunciation, derivation, meaning, nicknames, etc.; quotations from foreign languages translated into English; Abbreviations and contractions used in writing and printing; arbitrary signs, and classified selection of illustrations.

## REVIEWS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The narrative gashes on through storm and sunshine like a mountain torrent with swift sequence of fall, rapid, and pool, and innumerable turns, varied now by spots of tender grace or glints of shining light, and now by dark and dangerous eddies. It is in the characteristic style of the well-known author, and will undoubtedly find high favour with those who love hearty tales of adventures and pictures of open moorlands and Scottish hills, painted by one who knows them as his own home.

"Bonds of Steel, by J. S. Fletcher, Bell's Indian and Colonial Library. The line taken by the author is intended to be a strong one. He works it out thus, "after all, there is only one line for the true man and the true woman. . . . . Those who know the truth are free. . . . Truth is obedience to the highest in us; it is allegiance to the best as we know it. It is not conformity to what somebody else, some individual or some society thinks to be true and right." A large proportion of the book is filled with this vague moralising, from mistaken premises eked out with quotations from Wordsworth and Browning. The conclusion is, "why should we not please ourselves." And so the man whose wife is made impossibly unsympathetic in order to emphasise the situation, finds a more congenial companion in another woman and breaks the bonds of matrimony. A weak book of no interest, wholly directed against the marriage bond.

Shakespeare's Macbeth, and the Ruin of Souls by William Miller, C.I.E., D.D., LL.D., Principal of the Madras Christian College, &c. Published by G. A. Natesan and Co., Esplanade Row, Madras. The name of Dr. Miller sufficiently vouches for the educational value of this small work. It is not an annotated edition of Shakespear's play; the text is not given; rather it is an analysis of the meaning of it from the point of view of a sound philosophical moralist in the best sense of the word. No fatalism, no laissez-faire, no determinism is to be found here. The writer shows that Shakespeare, consciously or unconsciously, has grasped the great moral truth that a man's fate is worked out by himself, i.e., by his own character, surrounding circumstances being merely the field of stresses and strains in which he is the active and prevailing force. In its literary and philosophical aspects the book is equally good, and it is to be hoped that no school or college library, nor indeed any intelligent student of Shakespear will fail to obtain a copy. The contents are worth better paper and binding, though no doubt the present price (Re. 1 in cloth) will bring it more within the reach of the students for whom it is so admirably suited.

## NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent writing on the 14th instant says:—I am informed that a sulphur match factory has been established at Kota, a small station on the B. N. Railway line in the Bilaspur District. The matches manufactured there are as good as those made in Japan and are just as cheap, a dozen being sold for one anna.

The occurrence of a thunderstorm at Chanda is reported. The storm is said to have caused some loss of life.

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer, that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 3rd May was 103 against 94 and 82 in the two preceding weeks, the figure being higher than the corresponding week of last year by 19. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 32 and 5 respectively against 21 and 6 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 42·9 per mille per annum, against 39·7 the mean of the last three years. The total number of births registered during the week was 126, the ratio being 51·4 per Mille per annum.

At a meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee on the 26th April, a proposal by the president to present a joint congratulatory address to His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, on the occasion of his Coronation from all the Municipalities and District councils in the Central Province and to request them to co-operate in the matter was approved and it was resolved (a) that the address be drafted by Messrs. G. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E., and H. B. Karmarkar; and submitted for approval at the next meeting of the Committee to be held on the 29th instant (b) that the members of the several District councils and Municipal committees in the Province be requested to contribute towards the cost of a silver casket which is estimated at Rs. 1,000 and (c) that Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E., be requested to kindly arrange for the casket. At the subsequent meeting the draft address was read and approved.

The famine returns for last week show an increase of 7,600 in spite of a decrease of 3,750 in Central India. The total number on relief for all India is now about 431,000.

## THE ACTION AGAIN T THE COMMANDER OF THE "MARATHON."

The trial began at the District Court of Colombo on May 13 of the case in which Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee sues Captain Field for the recovery of Rs. 75,000 damages by reason of the alleged illegal acts of the defendant, while Commander of H.M.S. Marathon, in arresting the plaintiff and carrying him on board that warship on the 25th June, 1899, and forcibly imprisoning him thereon and conveying him from the Maldive Islands to Colombo. The plaintiff alleges that he suffered damage to his credit, reputation and business at the Maldives, and he also underwent much pain in mind and body, for all of which he claims Rs. 75,000. The answer of Captain Field to all these allegations is that whatever he, the defendant, did to the plaintiff, was done beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, while the defendant himself was never amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court. As to the averments, the defendant admits that he had the plaintiff arrested and brought on board the Marathon, but once there, he was in no way imprisoned or confined. The Captain adds that at the time of these occurrences the plaintiff interfered, without any right to do so, with the political affairs of the Maldives and, by his meddling, raised disturbances among the natives of those islands, and it became expedient to remove the plaintiff from the locality.

When the case was called Messrs Advocates Sampayo and H. J. C. Pereira, instructed by Messrs P. D. and T. D. Mack, appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Advocate VanLangenberg, instructed by the Crown Proctor, appeared for Captain Field.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee in his evidence said he was a native of Bombay and have been for thirty years resident in Ceylon with my family. In May 1899 an embassy from the Sultan of the Maldives arrived in Ceylon. It was a special embassy and consisted of Mohamed Didi, Prime Minister, Hassan Didi, Lord High Admiral, Ali Didi, the Treasurer and brother-in-law to the Sultan and Darat Hakrafan, Home Secretary. The party came with a letter from the Sultan to the Governor of Ceylon informing His Excellency the Mohamed Didi had been appointed Prime Minister of the Maldives in succession to Ibrahim Didi. Before the embassy arrived, the Governor of Ceylon, Sir West Ridgeway, had left Ceylon and Sir Noel Walker was administrating the Government as Lieut-Governor. I came in contact with the deputation and my services came to be secured in the following manner:—Mohamed Didi, shortly after his arrival in Colombo held an At Home" at Havelock Town on or about the 10th of May. I was invited and Requested to be Present at the reception by Hassan Didi and some Bombay merchants. I attended and was introduced to Mohamed Didi and the other Ministers. On this occasion Mohamed Didi asked me whether I would accept the post of Private Secretary to the Sultan of the Maldives and with the advice of Hassan Didi he asked me to take up the appointment. I knew Mohomed Didi because he used to come to Colombo from Male as the Sultan's Ambassador from time to time. The Ambassadors offered free board and lodging in Male with the option of my doing any other business on my own account. Mohamad Didi also suggested that I Should act in the Capacity of Private Secretary to Himself during his stay in Colombo. I had a talk with the Sultan's Ministers and agreed to the suggestion and the same day Mohamed Didi formally appointed me

SECRETARY TO THE SULTAN

as from that day. The appointment was made verbally and not in writing, had no idea I was to be offered the appointment before going to the At Home. Mohamed Didi communicated with the Sultan and he told me that he had done so. The Ministers conversed with me in Hindustani. Among the Bombay merchants present at this function were jevanjee Noor Bhai, M. S. H. Abdul Ali, Usuf Bhai, Tai Bhai and Mr. Jamsetjee Adjumjee; Mr Carimjee Jafferjee was not there nor was any one else representing his firm. Carimjee was one of the leading Bombay merchants in Colombo and he has been carrying on a large trade between the Maldives and Colombo for years past. I had been aware that there were 2 parties in Male, one favouring and the Other Opposed to Carimjee Jafferjee. The ex Premier Ibrahim was the head of the party in favour of Carimjee, and all the merchants the Sultan and officials except the Prime Minister, all the Bombay merchants resident in the Maldives.

Witness discovered the reason on going to the Maldives. Sultan himself told me. The cause of this hostility was that Carimjee claimed an exclusive right to export and Import goods from and to the Maldives, free of duty. Ibrahim Didi had permitted Carimjee's goods to be passed free of duty for several years to the Loss of the Maldivian Revenue for Large Sum.

When witness went to the Maldives he suggested to the Sultan within 24 hours of his arrival in Male that Carimjee Jafferjee should be charged the same duty as the other merchants. This resulted in an increase of one and half lakhs of rupees a year. As regards the other Bombay merchants then doing business in Maldives the ambassadors were very friendly with all of them. The embassy has always to correspond through the Maha Mudaliyar. As such, Hassan Didi and the witness called on the Maha Mudaliyar and handed to him Sultan's letter with a request to arrange an interview with Sir Noel Walker. A date was fixed somewhere about the 10th of June. The interview was to take place in the King's Pavilion. The whole embassy including witness went up to Kandy. They were received by Sir Noel after exchanging greetings with Hassan Didi, Sir Noel spoke to me saying he knew me well and that he was pleased to see that witness was attached to the embassy. The interview then terminated. The Sultan's letter was delivered to the Lieut.-Governor though not in witness's presence. We returned to Colombo but before we left we saw Carimjee Jafferjee and Abdul Carim staying in the same house with each other. After we came to Colombo Mohomed Didi fell ill. After I returned to Colombo I discovered that H. M. S. "Marathon" was going to the Maldives by order of the Lieut.-Governor. Mohamed Didi was taken aback as Sir Noel had not mentioned anything about it at the interview. Mohamed Didi thought it impossible that he could return in the "Marathon." Mohomed wired to Sir Noel to let him and the embassy to go to Male in the "Marathon." He also gave me a letter addressed to Sir Noel and asked to call on Sir Noel at Kandy. I went up to Kandy and learnt that Capt Field was engaged with Sir Noel. Subsequently I saw Capt Field pass by and go upstairs. He had a hand bag in his hand. I was called into the audience room handed over to Sir Noel the letter written by Mohamed Didi. After reading he said that eighteen persons could go by the "Marathon" and not more and suggested that if Mohamed Didi was suffering from asthma that he should go to Jaffna. I pleaded the cause of the embassy and asked Sir Noel to allow them to go, Sir Noel promised to consult Captain Field. Before the interview ended I informed the Lieut.-Governor that I had been appointed P S to the Sultan. Sir Noel did not say anything but bowed and shook hands with me. I saw in Kandy this time Carimjee Jafferjee and Abdul Carim together, Mohamed Didi received a letter from the Maha Mudaliyar at the request of Sir Noel that Mohamed Didi and six others would be conveyed by the "Marathon" to Male as defendant's guests. We started from Colombo on the 22nd of June, Mohomed, Hassan Ali Didi, Tara Hakhrafan, myself and the ambassador's servant formed the party of six. On going to the steamer I noticed defendant speaking to Carimjee's nephew, Usufalen on the poop of the "Marathon." Then defendant came down on to the main deck and I saw the defendant in conversation with Abdul Carim the Interpreter. Another boat came alongside in which there were some Bombay merchants who had come there to see the party off. The Bombay merchants followed us on board. Among them were Mr. Noorbhai and Mr. Abdul Ally. The Prime Minister was received by the Captain. In the meantime I was speaking to Abdul Ally, then I saw Abdul Carim pointing us out with his finger to the defendant. Then the defendant came forward and spoke in an insulting manner to Mr. Noorbhai. The Captain said "what business have you here." Mr. Noorbhai said I came to see the embassy off. Defendant said "you had better clear out." I saw the defendant was very

ANGRY AND HIS FACE WAS RED WITH PASSION.

Mr. Noorbhai resented and angry words passed between them, the Bombay merchants retreated and stood near the gangway. Then came my turn. Abdul Carim pointed me out to the Captain. The defendant addressing me said Mr Dadabhoy I shall not take you to Male. I said I was P S to the Sultan and was going along with Mohamed Didi. Defendant then said Sir Noel had ordered not to take me to Male. I complained to Mohamed Didi about this. He told me to follow with the rest of the party by another steamer as fast as possible. Leaving the four ministers and servant behind the rest of us returned ashore. When we left Usafaleen and Abdul Carim were still on board the "Marathon." Defendant was laughing and talking with them I came ashore and learnt that the B I s.s. "Vasna" had been chartered by Mr Noorbhai to go to Minicoy for salvage purposes. Spoke to Mr Noorbhai the charterer to deviate his course and take me and rest of the party to Male. Mr Noorbhai agreed to this, for Rs. 2,000. The "Marathon" left Colombo at 8 a.m., after we had come ashore. We went on board the "Vasna" that night and she sailed at 10 p. m., We arrived in Male on the 24th, at 2 p. m., When we anchored, I saw a boat anchored on shore carrying the defendant and Abdul Carim. The brother-in-law of Sultan Hakra Manickfan and Ismail Didi, Commander-in-Chief, came on board to receive me. I spoke to Ismail Didi and Hakra Manickfan, all of us went ashore with Capt. Pigott, Captain of the "Vasna" There was no guard of honour, no decorations, no salute fired. They took me to the Sultan's palace and on going there I saw some ship's officers taking photographs. I was given a seat in a room. I heard that the defendant, the "Marathon" doctor, Ibrahim Didi, Abdhl Carim were all closeted with the Sultan. I had learnt at that time that the ministers, who had arrived by the "Marathon" were still on board. These ministers arrived at about 4 p. m, and took me into the Sultan's presence. Mahomed Didi introduced me as the Private Secretary whom he engaged. The Sultan inquired of my health and the voyage and ordered Hassan Didi to look to my comfort until I was given separate quarters. I went along with Hassan Didi to his house after a stroll. Next morning I and Hassan Didi went to the Sultan's palace where we found the minister also. The Sultan gave me an idea of the conversation he had with Captain Field, at this interview the Sultan mentioned his views that Carimjee Jafferjee should occupy the same position as the other merchants. I endorsed the Sultan's view and spoke against any monopoly of any man. The interview ended. At about 2 p. m. after my return to the house I heard somebody calling my name. I came out and saw an officer and two marines armed. The officer called out, are you Mr Dadabhoy and said I have got the peremptory order from Captain Field to take you on board. I asked for what reason and he replied "I am here to carry out instructions." He said his name was Lieut Koe. I asked if he had written authority. He said if you make more fuss I shall order my Marines to take you by force and pointed to the Marines. I asked to be allowed to see the Sultan. Then he gave me twenty minutes time to see the Sultan, myself and Hassan Didi's two sons went to Mohamed Didi's house. We later communicated with the Sultan. The Sultan summoned me and when I related what had happened he felt surprised and said what right Capt Field had to remove me. The Sultan asked us to write a letter to Capt Field and gave me instructions. I then wrote a letter (copy produced). The Sultan signed it in my presence. I and Hassan Didi then came away, I to surrender myself to Lieut Koe. While going I met Lieut Koe. He was very angry with me and said I had delayed 35 minutes, I was sent on board the "Marathon" at once. Lieut Koe had a short interview with Capt Field who then came and said "it is my imperative duty to take you back to Colombo." He said he could not alter his decision. I then said what if I refuse, Capt Field then pointed the Marines to me. I told him if he was taking me as a prisoner there must be some reason for it. When I mentioned about my luggage he gave me a party of marines to go with me and remove my luggage with orders that I should return sharp at 4 o'clock. All the ministers sympathised with me, I took my luggage and returned to the "Marathon" before 4 o'clock. Captain Field was sorry that I returned and said he would treat me as a gentleman. Subsequently I saw defendant Ibrahim Didi Abdul Carim on the poop writing what believed to be the reply to the Sultan's letter and it was sent at once. The order was given soon after to weigh anchor. The "Marathon" sailed soon after. Captain Field was kind to me and treated me well on board. The next day I asked the Captain for a copy of his reply to the Sultan's letter. He said he would let me have it, but the next day he changed his mind and refused. During the voyage I could always see Captain Field and Abdul Carim consulting each other and drawing up a report. The "Marathon" anchored in Colombo at 5-30 o'clock and soon after I asked Captain Field to be allowed to land. He said I

COULD NOT LEAVE THE SHIP

and that he Captain Field, should see the Lieut-Governor first and then on his return if he thought advisable he would allow me to come ashore. Subsequently I saw Abdul Carim with a bundle of papers come ashore. Subsequently one Mr. Dharmadas came on board and on his expressing his surprise at seeing me on board a warship I said I was a prisoner on board. Subsequently I saw one Silva on board and managed to send a letter by him to Abdul Ally written in Guzerati. I was released after this, but before leaving I asked Captain Field for a written statement to the effect that I was kept a prisoner at his hands. He refused and referred me to Sir Noel Walker who he said would explain to me all about the matter. I subsequently came ashore from the ship in a hired canoe and went to my house. Cross-Examined by Mr. H J. C. Pereira:—No disturbance whatever occurred at Male during his (the plaintiff's) stay there. Far from there being any disturbance I was gladly welcomed at Male. He did not incite any one to create a disturbance and during most of the time he was in Male, he was either in the house of Hassan Didi or in his company. Ibrahim Didi is in Colombo now. He has been

PRACTICALLY BANISHED FROM COLOMBO.

Mr. H. J. C. Pereira for the Plaintiff here, reserved the rest of the examination of the plaintiff regarding the question of damages.

It being a late hour Mr. Van Langenberg for the defendant said that he too would reserve his cross-examination, but he should like to put the plaintiff a few questions about which Captain Field would be questioned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Langenberg:—Questioned about his going on board the Marathon in Colombo harbour, plaintiff stated that when the party went on board to secure passage for Male the plaintiff did not go into Captain Fields cabin and neither did Mr. Noorbhai go in. He remembered going to the Captain's writing room, Captain Field came out stood near the door and spoke to Mr. Noorbhai. He plaintiff did not know if anybody else had asked for passages. Captain Field did not tell witness that he had orders to take three men only. In the course of the conversation with Capt Field Mr. Noorbhai did not lose his temper nor was he rude to the Captain on that occasion. Mr. Noorbhai did not insist on witness and the others being taken on board the Marathon for passage to Male. Captain Field angrily asked Mr. Noorbhai to clear out of the ship. He did not say please leave the ship in addressing Mr. Noorbhai.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 15 | 15 | 29 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 5 | 7 | 20 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 5 | 8 | 29 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 33 | 37 | 109 |
| Same date last year | 55 | 37 | 167 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 11 | 7 | 19 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 6 | 3 | 20 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 6 | 5 | 18 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Total | 27 | 20 | 91 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 113,707 | 97,576 | |
| Same date last year | 56 | 33 | 142 |


### A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Boswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.


## THE BOMBAY COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

### HOW WE STAND.

BY A BOMBAY MILL MANAGER.

After an interval of four long lean years, some of our mills, both spinning and weaving, have made enough profits to declare a dividend, or wipe off portions of a heavy debt—a rather gratifying fact to those who have survived the recent trying ordeal. During the crisis, in 1900 especially, many a concern, hovering on the brink of extinction unexpectedly, came down with a heavy crash, dragging along the unfortunate shareholders with them. A lengthened spell of the ruinous period would no doubt have sufficed to wipe out of existence concerns that have emerged from the strife well-nigh exhausted and that are now yearning for the extinction that should have brought relief with it. To the dozen or so of mills thus situated at the present moment, the dividend declaring capacity of the successful and prosperous concerns must reveal a most painful contrast to their own incapacity to circumvent the Genius of Finance. The key to success is in the custody of this very coquettish spirit and where it does not lead the way, there is nothing but darkness ahead. The reason why this spirit does not smile benignly on these handicapped strugglers is not far to seek. It is punishing them, may be, for the unsound basis on which it is customary, here, to promote spinning companies. The improvidence of not securing the working capital from the start, the consequent necessity of paying heavy interest, and the want of confidence on the part of the public, are having their effects, and many a mill agent is now in a rather light corner. Turning to

THE OVER-PRODUCTION CONTROVERSY,

and the currency bogey, we find that they are still trotted out as proofs positive of the cause of the wave of adversity. It no doubt serves a useful purpose to have something to damn when some one ought to be blamed, safety valves are always useful, but, although the difference in the exchange between the exporting and importing country tells heavily on the producers of yarn in India, that difference, and that only could not be the sole cause—as is vehemently alleged in certain quarters—of the misfortunes that have overtaken many mill agents and shareholders. We have, off and on, passed through several critical periods during the past 25 years, but none of these have been felt so severely as the recent bad times, the effect of which is still apparent. Japan has something to do with this as she enjoys a bounty of Rs. 20 per bale on account of her coinage system. The cry of over-production is also not new. It was heard on the calmney tops even when there was only half of the present number of spindles at work. So long as the demand exists, neither currency nor competition can stop rapid production. At the present moment, those who are not engaged in the currency bogey and other similar fads, find that in the profitable working of most of spinning concerns the manufacture of 10's counts attracts most attention. Some ten or fifteen years ago, mill-agents devoutly believed—especially in the days when over-production was the cry all round—that the salvation of the industry lay in the spinning of the higher counts—something finer than 20's. There was therefore much said and done concerning the growth of superior cotton locally, that is, somewhere in India. Years of experimenting and observation have shown, however, that the true salvation lay more in the spinning of the coarser counts. When one tries to find out how the profits of the prosperous concerns were made last year, the secret is generally found to consist in spinning 10's. The fear that Japan would oust us out of spinning this count, seems to be so far unjustified. What was required, all these years to make the 10's pay was a improvement in its quality. The old-fashioned idea of spinning it from wastes and dirty, darkish cotton has had its day, and it is now considered quite the correct thing to prepare this count from good Khandelah and Bengal; with improved and quick-running machinery it will be found paying to use a high class of raw material owing to the increased outturn. What is required yet in several mills is an increase in the preparatory machinery to supply the increased demands of the spindles. Improved and quick-running machinery do not, however, always prove an unmixed blessing. The dreams of the would-be practical agents who thought of fresh dividends with fresh machinery have, in some cases, developed into perfect nightmares. A good few of those who sought salvation in the substitution of new for 15 or 20 years old machinery, have paid dearly for the experiment; they have, in fact, collapsed under the burden of interest on the debts incurred for the purchase of the plant. The improvement in the outturn and the decrease in wastage did not compensate for the heavy drain on account of the interest; this is not surprising, especially when the trade itself is carried on under conditions adversely affecting the China market. An instance to the point is before us, of two mills, under excellent management, (so far as can be judged by the prosperity of other mills in charge of the same agents,) being sold for a mere song. The

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MACHINERY

no doubt considerably improved the quantity and quality of the outturn, and brought in top rates, but the heavy burden of debt was too much for them, and in order to make the best of existing circumstances and not leave the unhappy shareholder without the proverbial red cent, it was found advisable to shut up shop as soon as possible. As matters stand at present, it looks as if the management of mills for the time being concerns only those who have to take an active part in the work of running them. The shareholders will come in when old debts have been wiped off and a dividend is in sight. The depressed state of the industry has however taught one good lesson to the mill agents, namely, to provide during prosperous times for bad periods in the future. The want of funds means an insufficient stock of cotton to work with, and this again means poorer mixings affecting both quantity and quality, greater wastage, and constant bickerings between the manager and his staff on the one hand and the unfortunate agent on the other. The much maligned mill agent is being now evidently deprived by circumstances of all, or nearly all, the benefit he had gained during good times. Times will not permit of his drawing his full commission of a quarter anna, and he is forced to barter his name and credit, in some cases, in order to prop up a tottering concern. The time is coming near in fact we are passing through it, when the fittes, alone can survive, when the management will be placed by force of circumstances in the hands of better qualified agents who have commenced to see the advantages of working the industry on more of equitable lines, and on terms which will ultimately bring profit to themselves and the shareholders.—"Indian Textile Journal."

## CALLING AT SIMLA

It sounds a hard saying, but it is none the less a true one that the provincialism of India is responsible for much discomfort. The determination to stand upon small social dignities and privileges, to say nothing of the iron-bound grip upon consideration imposed by official etiquette, would not be easily surpassed in Cranford even if we divest Cranford of the geniality that was always found after all to beat beneath the bombazine. Hitherto no more severe tax, and no more unrelenting necessity, has been imposed than in the matter of calling. It might have been that the climate of India would long ago have afforded an excellent reason for the relaxation of the rule of visits; but the hardy Anglo-Indian demand for the last jot and tittle of lawful social dues has stepped on magisterially, and no shelter has been taken in the sun. We seem, however, to be nearing a new era. The ladies of Simla have lifted a standard of revolt; and are taking steps among themselves to introduce the custom of exchanging cards by post, not only among previous acquaintances, but as a general proceeding. In future, if the change is accepted, the only obligatory journeys will be to the various "books" of Viceregal Lodge, Snowdon and Barnes Court, or to the drawing-rooms of the two latter when their hostesses are receiving. The rest of Simla, from the wife of the Member of Council to the youngest "chota mem" will be content to be informed by post of the arrival of newcomers as well as of old friends. The scheme is the more practicable, inasmuch as very little doubt exists in India regarding the social desirability of new claimants, in so far as it can be implied by occupation. There is practically no border-land, no margin where the impossible becomes gradually merged in the possible. Society is arbitrary and fortuitous in its construction, depending one no assimilative medium. Mrs. Jones knows no more of Mrs. Robinson, upon whom she hastens to leave cards, than the Civil List or Army List or Directory can tell her. That, of course, is a good deal, but it does not extend to either manners or morals. Desirability is established by seniority—dreary standard—and precedence decides all things. Under these circumstances the use of the post man becomes not only convenient but safe. It seems clear at all events that Simla, which may be expected to decide the practice for Northern India, is coming round to this opinion. If misgivings are murmured on the score of indifference to the stranger, they are quieted with the assurance that hospitality on the whole is bound to be increased by the new rule, as ladies, hitherto content, since it costs so much, with the bare civility of returning a call, will now feel compelled to take other measures to make the acquaintance of new arrivals.—"Pioneer."

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03 | 16,500,000 |
| 2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 19th April 1902 | 970,992 |
| 3 Balance to be remitted from 20th April 1902 to 31st March 1903 | 15, 29,008 |


## "WHO'S THAT A-'ALLING!"

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer."—Sir,—I mean Dear Mr. Editor,—I am a love-lorn grass-widow and a stranger in the land, so I am sore perplexed, for I came to Simla with no introductions—except what John calls "mes beaux yeux" and some lovely frocks. John, the best of husbands, is quite a personage in Dustypore; but he does not like the "little tin-gods of the Mountainside"—he adores Kipling—and so he deported me here with many injunctions to be good and "call" all round. I wept at his departure last month; but I have not "le plus grande courage pour une femme, pleurer seule," so I dried my tears and dutifully began to obey his instructions, with the assistance of Cousin Tom—such a nice boy who is in the Intellectual Branch or something of that kind. Well, I thought I was getting on beautifully, for I scorned to drop cards in "Not-at-Home" boxes, as I wanted to know people; and I had beans of cards from Tom's friends, when suddenly my spirits were damped. I was innocently relating to Mrs. A. (who has been very kind in telling me who not to call upon) how I meant to make a point of avoiding these horrid boxes, when she smiled very sarcastically and said I need not trouble myself to be so particular. And then she handed me a circular and—asked me to sign it. This is what I read:—

In view of the increasing number of visitors to Simla, and the constantly greater distances to be covered without ordinary carriage facilities, the following ladies have agreed that the privilege of sending cards by post now enjoyed only by those who have previously exchanged visits, should be extended to new comers as well. The exigencies of social and other duties have of late years become so heavy in Simla that very few ladies are at home to receive in the middle of the day; the personal leaving of cards has therefore become a mere form, which might be replaced quite as efficiently and much more conveniently, by the use of the post. Announcement of arrival is the only purpose served in either case. It should be understood that the proposed change leaves it still optional with visitors to call in person should they prefer to do so. The innovation is intended chiefly as a relief to the general body of Simla residents who have long felt the old custom to be a serious burden both to health and energy. It is thought that social relations will be rather promoted than otherwise by the increased leisure which will result from this easy and convenient arrangement for exchanging the first civility. The following ladies will, therefore, be glad to receive and return the cards of new-comers, as well as of earlier acquaintances, by post.

I did feel snubbed, and I went straight off home without making another call. I felt that no one wanted me to make myself personally known to them, that my calls would be returned by the postman. "A mere form!" "Exchanging, the first civility!" I wrote off to John at once and said I wanted to return to Dustypore; but I had no stamps, so I tore up the letter and—sent for Tom. He says comes at any hour if I write in blue pencil, for he says something about "blue" being "urgent" in his office.) The dear boy came quite soon and he was so sympathetic; said "it wouldn't work" and then hinted darkly at a "counter-attack," which I did not understand one little bit. I shut myself up for a whole week; but to-day Tom insisted on seeing me, as he had something "most important" to show me. So I relented and—he produced another circular. I read it through and I did not know whether to laugh or cry when I came to the end. Here it is:—

It being understood that the ladies in the station have decided to adopt a scheme whereby both newcomers and residents alike shall in future exchange calls by means of cards only, it has been suggested that the men shall support an agency now being formed whereby their cards shall in future be dropped into the boxes of such ladies as they may wish to call upon. It is felt by many men that the task of toiling round the station rounds in search of boxes, has become one that they are quite unable to properly fulfil in addition to their heavy office duties, especially when to these latter are added the obligations of escorting their own, and other men's wives to garden parties, picnics, dinners and dances. It is proposed that the agency fee shall be but Re 1 for making fifty calls for any gentleman who entrusts it with his cards. The strictest secrecy will, of course, be observed. Calling between "affinities" will in no way be interfered with, indeed it will be encouraged, as each member will be enabled to devote far more attention to his own, particular friends. Moreover, by this happy idea, combined with the ladies' scheme, of calling in Simla will gradually come to an end, and the most harmonious social relations will consequently ensue. It is sincerely trusted you will lend your name to this proposed, and pass this on to your friends.

Now with these two circulars, what am I to do? Tom says:—"Fifty calls for a rupee: very cheap at the price I" But I don't want to be an "affinity," and I do want nice men to call upon me,—Yours in despire,

EVANGELINE.


## LOST BOY'S BODY FOUND.

### SEERS DEAD ON A MOUNTAIN.

### BADLY AT FAULT.

The mystery of the boy William Llewellyn, who was lost for a fortnight on the Welsh mountains, has been cleared up by the discovery of his body on the summit of Carnymoesan, the highest point in Glamorganshire.

Alderman W. Morgan, who first came upon the little prostrate form, was accompanied by some friends exercising a pack of hounds between Treherbert and Tynewydd, when, attracted by the curious behaviour of one of the dogs, he found the body of a little boy lying upon the right side.

Part of the head and right thigh had been marked by earth insects, the hands were bruised, and the eyes had been partly destroyed by the wild mountain birds.

Six yards away was the boy's fawn covert coat, his under coat, cap, and handkerchief; the latter bearing the words, "A present from Builth Wells," was lying close to the body.

Reverently the party conveyed the little body to the Tynewydd Hotel, where Dr. Hind, having made a careful examination, declared that there was no evidence of foul play, and that death had probably resulted from exposure. The unhappy mother of the boy was crushed by the tragic ending of a severe trial, throughout which she had never lost hope.

It should be explained, as having an important bearing upon the various theories of the disappearance, that the spot where Willie Llewellyn's body was found is ten miles from Aberaman where he was lost.

The boy was missing for fifteen days; he was but five years of age.

The theory of abduction, to which many have held throughout the long search for the boy, is now fixed more firmly than ever in the minds of those cannot reconcile the extraordinary circumstances of the discovery of the body with the view that the boy was alone in his wanderings.

The melancholy discovery has badly upset the prophecies of the clairvoyants and soothsayers, not one of whom succeeded in seeing the ending of the story as it has come about.

The clairvoyants had seen his body lying in water; instead of which the poor little fellow was found up on the mountain face downwards in the grass.

The Merthyr police are inclined to believe that the poor lad mistook his way home from Aberaman; and being a good walker, as his father admits trudged on in the belief that he would eventually reach home.

On this assumption, the explanation of his garments being found beside him might be that after much weary tramping, the little fellow became delirious, and in that state managed to take off his clothes, and lay down and died. The weather at the time was wet and generally inclement. The police, however, do not scout a very general opinion that the boy was deliberately decoyed and left to his fate.

At the inquest the Jury found that the deceased had died from exposure.

A short service was held in a private room of the hotel, and escorted by a large procession the body was taken to the railway station, and thence by train

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DURING his last exploration of the deep sea, in 1901, the Prince of Monaco took physiologists with him, and five different new species of animals one a fish, were obtained from the great depth of over 3 000 fathoms. The dredging which brought them up lasted eight days. A great black shark and various new species were also found at other depths, the shark in 900 fathoms.

The Prince has now discovered the cause of the green coloured sea between the islands of Cape Verde and the mainland. It is an organism. The venom of the fishing filaments of physalics has also been examined and called hypnotoxine, as it makes the victim inert; so that it becomes an easy prey to the other digestive filaments of the creature. M. Gautier has found that sea water from great depths is lighter, because less salt than surface water. The density of sea water is a maximum at a point between the surface and the bottom.

We are told that the ancients believed the wild goose safe from lightning, the "bolts of Jupiter," but an apparent case of lightning stroke on six wild geese in California in April, 1837, seems a contradiction. Another case is reported from Rheinsberg by Mr. Leonard Joseph, an English electrical engineer, who states that last December, during a thunder-storm a wild goose fell dead from the air into the sand, and about a kilometre from it another wild goose was found dead. Both were free of wounds, excepting holes in the neck, about which the feathers were singed. Five flashes of lightning were observed in the storm, and the two birds appear to have been flying in opposite directions. Mr. Joseph remarks that both proved "perfectly fit for the table."

The anopheles mosquito is, it seems, not the only propagator of malaria fever. An assistant of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, now working on the West Coast of Africa, has found that an insect like that which causes "fly disease" among horses in South Africa also spreads the infection.

Saloon carriages of a new type for the sick have been adopted on the Prussian State railways. They are easily and quickly disinfected after each trip, the spring suspension is good, and the sick can be admitted by a large opening in the side.

M. L. Vanino finds that when gun-cotton is treated with a 20 per cent. solution of formaldehyde its sensitiveness to shocks is greatly diminished, and almost destroyed. When moistened with formaldehyde solution and dried on the water bath, gun-cotton losses its explosive power without suffering decomposition. By removing the deposited paraform by means of boiling water, the original properties of the explosive are restored.

The Second Signal Corps of the New York National Guard, United States, have introduced an electric search light for use in the field. An automobile carries the plant, consisting of the motor, which drives the car, a dynamo, driven by this motor, and the projector, or electric lamp, and lens.

Radium is one of the many substances which emit rays analogous to Rontgen rays, and the eye can even perceive a luminous effect from them by interposing an opaque screen between it and the radium. M. Javal, in a paper to the Academie de Medecine, Paris, describes experiments made with radium and the blind, which go to prove that when these have a sound retina they have a great sensibility to this luminous effect of radium.

Human skeletons found by the Abbe of Villeneuve in the grotto of Baousse Rousse, near Mentone, show that man sometimes interred his dead even in the quaternary period of geology, or, in other words, during the Old Stone Age. The longest skeleton is 1·87 metres, the head is of good shape, but the jaws very projecting, as in the negro.

A Russian engineer has invented a plan for saving ships from collision with sunken masses by means of "feelers" moving with the vessel, and communicating with it by an electrical current. The details are not given.

The "sad child" is found in all parts of society but oftenest in schools, especially when he is the victim of other scholars. These children are so sick of life that some commit suicide. They are not idlers, as they have been called, but nervous, or neurasthenic, perhaps even degenerate, but seldom indolent. M. Spalikowski, a psychologist, has known some who in their classes were always first, but fell back into languor when they were idle. A certain number have alcoholic parents, and through ill-usage become misanthropic. Melancholy, according to Maurice de Fleury, comes from depression of vitality. It springs the moment the means of defence of the organism are in a state of inferiority, and it vanishes when they take the upper hand. The sad child is often a starveling, and other causes of moping are confinement, mysticism, bad habits, or health.

Towards fifteen the sad child becomes more cheerful reading is a favourite pastime, but he prefers gloomy stories or poems and melodramas to romances or adventure. At this period it is well to be careful with him, as a slight chagrin may have serious consequences. In fact, up to twenty years parents ought to guide their children in the good way. Teachers when they notice a pupil of the sad sort should inform his parents, that they may consult a doctor. The treatment recommended by M. Spalikowski is good nourishment, a little exercise in the open air, avoidance of overwork without idleness, and stoppage of shower baths or artificial excitations, and the persecution of companions. In conclusion he calls for the suppression of the French college where children are confined in barracks, away from the affection of home, at a time when they have most need of parental care and council. The lessons they learn about the struggle for existence and the need of getting on in the world also tend to promote their melancholy.

The new Russian cruiser Novik is 106 metres long, over 12 metres in beam, and 5 metres in draught, with a speed of 26 knots. The requirements of high speed, heavy armament, reduced displacement, and low freeboard, have only been obtained by not keeping the engines of 18,000 horse-power quite below the water-line, and they are defended by an ironclad dome. She can carry 900 tons of fuel, six cannon of 1·- centimetres, 12 of 46 millimetres, 2 of 36 millimetres and five torpedo tubes.

The cuckoo is often blamed for sucking eggs and other peccadilloes of which he appears to be innocent. According to M. Ouscalet the stomachs of 21 that he opened merely contained larvae, beetles, and other insects injurious to growers.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railway took its own photograph recently by means of electricity. The snapshot camera was operated by an electric current sent by a switch operated from the rail as the train passed.

Signor Boccini has endowed Milan with a commercial university where students can obtain a scientific preparation for commercial life. The instruction will comprise political economy, statistical demography, history of commerce, commercial geography, constitutional and commercial law, banking, and other special courses. It might be well for this country if she had more institutions of the sort.

American millionaires and other wealthy men are not always idlers who seek their own amusement. Vanderbilt is the inventor of a boiler, Colonel J. Jacob Astor is an author and inventor of new machinery, including a turbine and a road-cleaner. Mr. P. Cooper Hewitt has recently devised a mercury vapour lamp, machines for making glue, and other novelties. Mr. D. W. Bishop has improved motor cars, Mr. Stokes has invented a game of indoor golf, and Mr. Dinsmore has patented a tyre-removing device.

We have yet to hear of a really reliable method of preventing turnips from imparting their objectionable flavour to milk. Ever so many remedies for turnip-tainted milk have been advanced from time to time, but we have never known one of them to give absolutely satisfactory results. One of the most popular of old-time methods of dealing with turnip-tainted milk is to put a pinch of saltpetre in the pans in which the milk was kept. Another plan sometimes adopted was to feed the roots immediately after milking, so that their flavour had time to become dissipated ere the next milking time came round. Still another plan sometimes employed was to cut off the top parts of the roots and feed them to store cattle, preserving only the lower portions for the milking cows, because it is well known that more of the acrid juice which imparts the objectionable flavour to the milk is found in the top than in the lower half of the root. Neither of these systems is, however, found capable of altogether doing away with the taint which the roots impart to the produce of the cows fed upon them. The most satisfactory method of overcoming trouble on this score is to pasteurise the milk—that is, to heat it up to a temperature of about 155degs. before it is separated or set for creaming.

## THE SHIPPING COMBINATION.

A STATEMENT respecting the connexion of the North-German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line with the Anglo-American Shipping Syndicate has been put forth by the two companies. It is to the fact that, while not entering the Syndicate they have made certain arrangements with the syndicate so as to define their respective spheres of interest and obviate unprofitable competition.

On this our Berlin Correspondent remarks:—

It is interesting and instructive to observe the methods of the German Press when under careful guidance it deals with subjects affecting national prosperity or foreign policy. In England the darkest view of the situation is always taken, but in Germany the public is invariably led to believe that the German Government or the representatives of German shipping or commerce have scored an immense success. In this way public opinion is carefully nurtured and public confidence maintained. If England were passing through an economic crisis like that which still casts its shadow over the whole German business world, it is most improbable that the exponents of public opinion would attempt to put such a good face upon the situation as is at present being done with considerable success in Germany.

The combination is largely discussed in Washington from the political point of view, especially with reference to the Ship Bounty Bill. Many conflicting statements about the combination have been published. Mr. Morgan's partners clearly affirm the policy of a central authority, and that authority American.

Mr. W. J. Pirrie, who recently arrived in Belfast from London, crossed to England on Monday in order to confer with Mr. Morgan. Our Belfast Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Pirrie has no fear that British commercial interests in the Atlantic trade will be jeopardized. He is enabled to state that the major portion of the shares of the new "combine," which will have a capital of £34,000,000 will be held in the United Kingdom and not in the United States. The "combine," it is affirmed, will nullify the American Subsidies Bill, and it is pointed out that if subsidies were granted they would come to the new "combine" and be shared by the British as well as the American lines.

Our Liverpool Correspondent, telegraphing on Tuesday, says:—A formal authoritative statement in regard to the Atlantic shipping combination is confidently expected to appear in a few days to set at rest public uneasiness. Though the mercantile community of Liverpool have no fear for the immediate future of the commerce of the Mersey, there is a very general dislike for the trend indicated by the shipping "combine," as being inimical to British interests, and many pronounced free-traders declare they will have to reconsider the matter. From the purely Liverpool standpoint it is considered that there is no British port, which can be used more advantageously than Liverpool, either for passengers or for goods, though Southampton is recognized as a serious competitor in regard to passenger traffic. Meanwhile assurances have been given which tend to ease the public mind to some extent, though there is a strong feeling that Government should adopt measures to prevent the British mercantile marine from being at the mercy of a combination of American capitalists. Specially trustworthy information has been received that the arrangements now being made do not involve the purchase by Mr. Pierpont Morgan of the British steamship lines which have been mentioned, but that he has persuaded British steamship owners that combination is essential to remunerative business and to guard against low freights and fares. This amalgamation of interests will be in the form of a nominal union of companies without seriously interfering with individual identity or preventing perfect freedom of action in case future developments should render this desirable. Certain lines, including the White Star, have virtually agreed to this combination. The basis will be a nominal capital ascertained by adding together the value of every ship of the combined companies. Passenger steamers, cargo steamers, and steamers carrying both will be valued separately. As far as can be ascertained, the "goodwill" of the companies is not to be represented at all in the capital. There will be a working agreement in regard to rates and freights, and the respective companies will declare the gross freights carried by each boat. These will go into a pool, to be divided "pro rata" with the capital. The separate management of each concern will be continued, and the company which manages its fleet most economically will receive the larger proportion of the net profits. Companies which do not join now may enter the combination at any time on similar terms, all that is necessary being an increase in the nominal capital. The combination has no intention of driving out, by cutting freights and fares, the established companies which have not yet joined, but the allied companies mean to do their best for themselves, and some American railway companies will work sympathetically with them. The authority from whom the information has been obtained considers that British interests are not at all imperilled, while British ships will preponderate in the list which constitutes the nominal capital of the combination.

Messrs. Ismay, Imrie, and Co, on Wednesday, authorized the following statement in regard to the much-discussed combination of Atlantic steamship-ping interests:—

In order to remove apparent public misapprehension, it is considered well to state that the White Star Line entered into a provisional agreement with Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. in February last, the object of which was a community of interests between the American Atlantic Transport, the Dominion, Leyland, Red Star, and White Star Lines. This provisional agreement was binding upon the White Star Line, but optional upon Messrs. Morgan until April 30 (yesterday), when it would expire unless extended by mutual consent. On Tuesday, Messrs. Morgan gave notice to the White Star Line exercising their option, and it remains for the provisional agreements to be submitted to the shareholders of the White Star Line and the other companies. The confirmation of these agreements rests absolutely in their hands.

The White Star Company decline to explain the exact nature of the agreement or to promise future publication.

A Reuter telegram from New York, dated April 30, says:—It is stated on the best authority that the syndicate underwriting the steamship combination will receive dols.50,000,000 new 5 per cent. bonds dols.2,500,000 new preferred stock, and dols.25,000,000 new common stock. The syndicate will be in operation until January, 1904, unless previously dissolved by the managers.—Times" (May 2).

## END OF THE RADZIWILL CASE.

### THE PRINCESS SENT TO PRISON FOR TWO YEARS.

AT Capetown, on April 30, Counsel for the Crown and for the defence in the Radziwill case occupied the morning and afternoon in addressing the jury.

The Attorney-General cautioned the jury against being mystified by the telegrams from Mr. Stead and other persons, and the alleged incriminating documents, which were merely the ordinary armaments of the blackmailer.

Nothing could be more gross and treacherous than had been the prisoner's behaviour throughout. He appealed to the jury to arrive at a verdict on the evidence, which would rid society temporarily, anyhow, of a cruel and dangerous woman.

Counsel for the defence maintained that the bills had been used solely to support the "Greater Britain" newspaper, and to advance the late Mr. Rhodes' interests.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, said that there had been no suggestion in the course of the correspondence that Mrs. Scholtz had, as the prisoner alleged, handed the prisoner the bills. This was an important point, as, if the jury found that the accused had received the bills, they must acquit her. If, however, she did not receive them that went far, although it was not conclusive, towards establishing the charges.

If they were satisfied that she had used Mr. Rhodes' name fraudulently they must convict. The contention of the defence that no one had suffered in consequence of the forgeries was untenable. Referring to the argument of the defence that criminal proceedings were not instituted until after the accused had taken action against Mr. Rhodes on a certain bill, the Chief Justice said he had no doubt that that was due to Mr. Rhodes' unwillingness to bring the lady into disrepute unless compelled to do so.

The total value of the notes was £30,000; therefore, although Mr. Rhodes was loth to institute an action, when proceedings were taken on one note he was bound to make an affidavit on which the charges were based.

Ultimately Princess Radziwill was found guilty, and was sentenced to two years' detention in a house of correction.—Reuter.

IN response to a petition from the Baltic Sea Baths Association, the Prussian Minister of the Interior has granted the introduction of family bathing at the various seaside places along the Baltic coast on condition that the sexes wear bathing costume of a prescribed pattern, that ladies' robing and disrobing places, water steps, and diving boards be out of sight of male bathers, and vice versa, and that family bathing tickets be delivered only to families, and not to individuals. The thoughtful Minister has also provided oldish men skilled in the natatorial art to act as a kind of police. In short, every precaution is to be taken to keep the sexes out of each other's sight until they are actually in the water, and to see that they behave themselves as long as they remain in it.

## THE HOLY SHROUD AT TURIN.

THE photographs of the Holy Shroud, at Turin which Doctor Vignon displayed to the Academy of Sciences, have been placed on public view at the offices of the "Figaro" where very large numbers of persons have called to inspect them. With reference to this relic, the "Matin" publishes the following letter: "Monsieur le Directeur,—It may not be without interest, on the occasion of the learned discussion of which the Holy Saroud of Turin has been the object at the Academy of Sciences, to recall the fact that the Holy Shroud, venerated by the Catholic Church, has not existed for three centuries. We have, as an authority for this assertion, Rabelais, who tells us in the first book of 'Gargantua,' chapter 27, that when the monk Jean des Entommeures gave such a reception to the miscreants who were stealing the grapes from his convent, 'some dedicated themselves to Saint Jacques and the others to the Holy Shroud of Chambery; but it was burnt three months later, so much so, that not a single shred was saved.' The indication is too precise and too clear not to recall a historic event which is beyond question. If the Shroud of Chambery was destroyed, that of Turin can only be of comparative modernness, for the labours of the learned professors, who, moreover have only seen photographs of it.—Pray accept, &c., Frank Pasux."

The reasons set forth by Dr. Vignon in his recent communication to the Academy of Sciences tending to prove the authenticity of the Holy Shroud at Turin are giving rise to considerable discussion in French scientific circles. At the last meeting of the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, also one of the five academies constituting the French Institute, M. Leopold Delisle, the eminent curator of the National Library, read a communication reminding that body that Canon Chevalier, their correspondent, had a few years since written a well-known and erudite book full of data in which he formally contested the authenticity of the Shroud at Turin. In his communication in 1900, M. Delisle wrote that—

"The author, Canon Chevalier, has shown by irrefutable arguments that this Shroud, which was first deposited at the Church of Lirey, in Champagne, was simply a copy, or counterfeit, of the Shroud in which our Lord was buried, and was made in the fourteenth century. This thesis has already been put forward by Abbe Lalore, but Canon Chevalier has corroborated it, and reduced to nothing the arguments which in recent years had been advanced favouring its authenticity."

M. F. de Mely, the eminent archæologist, who (says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard") has made a special study of the Cross, the crown of thorns, the nails, and other instruments of the Passion, also sent the following letter to the secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions:—

"I intend to answer, point for point, M. Vignon's study. It is sufficient for to-day, if I say that there exists at the National Library a shroud of cloth, which was shown to me by M. Bouchot, the eminent curator of the Cabinet of Engravings, which I photographed the day before yesterday, and that I also obtained a negative impression similar to that of Turin. The matter is a very simple one. The proof is obtained from an engraving on wood, printed and not painted on a piece of stuff. It was pulled in red. All the light parts which are in red consequently appear black, whilst the greyish half-tones simply come out grey, and consequently much lighter than the portions in full light. But all this I will develop at an early date."

The "Temps" says that this letter is particularly interesting, as it is not the first time that this opinion has been advanced in common with the theory that the colouring matter used in the middle ages for obtaining this kind of impression was a preparation with bullock's blood as its basis. It is stated that the King of Italy, who is hereditary owner of the Shroud, is willing to submit it to the scrutiny of a learned society.

The "Francais" publishes the appended letter from a correspondent, who signs himself Un Sarladais:—

"We also possess at Cadouin, in the Dordogne, a Holy Shroud, which the Catholic Church of these regions at least considers as absolutely authentic and which is the object of an annual pilgrimage. It may perhaps be useful to bring this fact to the notice of the savants of the Academy des Sciences, accompanied with the hope that they may be successful in demonstrating who are the most deceived, the faithful of Turin, of Chambery, of Cadouin, or of other places. It is to be feared that they all are without exception."

## THE BUDGET PROPOSALS.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, replying to a correspondent, at Newport, who forwarded him a newspaper containing a reference to the price of bread, says:—

I am obliged to you for the paper you have forwarded to me showing the rise of the price of the loaf at Newport. It is the practical refutation of arguments used by the Government in defence of the tax upon bread, and a condemnation of the tax they are seeking to impose.

The parliamentry committe of the Trades Union Congress at a special meeting on April 30, after a long discussion on the corn tax, unanimously resolved to summon a conference in London for Tuesday, May 27. The place of meeting is not definitely decided upon, but as soon as the hall is secured invitations will be sent to all trades unions asking them to appoint delegates to the conference. The committee were unanimous in their strong expressions of disapproval of the imposition of this tax as being destructive to the good, sound, fiscal policy of this country, contrary to the wholesome principles of free trade, and a determined attempt to drive in the thin end of the wedge of the old protective laws, which deprived the working classes of cheap bread. The committee will urge upon all the trades in the country to enter their strong protest against what they regard as the retrogressive action of the Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received on April 30, at the Treasury a deputation of flour importers from the principal ports of the United Kingdom, who stated their objections to the differential duty of 5d. per cwt. on flour and 3d. per cwt. on wheat and urged that the duty on flour should not exceed 4d. per cwt. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in reply, said it was impossible for him to consider the duties entirely from the point of view of the flour importers. He contended that his proposals as they now stood restored precisely the ratio established by Mr. Gladstone in 1864, between all grain duties and all meal duties. He would, of course, consider the views put before him, but he had to deal with the whole question, and it was not for the benefit of the country that the import of flour should be substituted for the import of grain.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to a letter from a Bristol correspondent, who stated that the Bristol bakers had decided to raise the price of bread from 3 1-2d. to 4 1-2d. for seconds and from 4 1-2d. to 5d. for the best, says that the new grain and flour duties in no way justify such an increase as the correspondent describes, and that if it is justified at all it is due to other causes which a good harvest would quickly alter.

There was a full meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on April 30, Mr. George H. Cox had given notice that he would move the following resolution:—"That the council regrets the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose a duty upon grain, flour, meal, and many kindred products, believing that the imposition of such a duty, is opposed to the beneficent Free Trade policy hitherto pursued, and that it will injuriously affect the common interests and well-being of the people of this country." The Executive Committee of the Chamber met on Monday, and decided that the resolution was of a political character, and as such debarred from discussion by the rules of the Chamber, and that it therefore ought to be withdrawn. Mr. Cox was not present at the committee, but he presided at the meeting and refused to withdraw the notice. After some discussion the notice was referred to the General Purposes Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's new proposal in regard to the duty on cheques is universally unpopular, and it is generally expected that the whole scheme will be withdrawn. Among the objections raised to the amendment are that it will entail inconvenience on the bankers and on the drawers of the cheques, and increased clerical work in the local post offices, while in small places, at all events, the fact that every returned cheque up to £2 would have to be shown over a post office counter in order to obtain repayment of the extra penny might interfere seriously with the privacy of banking accounts. It is still generally recognised, however, that there are grave objections to the duty altogether, in view of the fact of the irritation which it will cause and the comparatively small increase which it will yield to the Revenue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to receive a proposed deputation from banker members of the House of Commons, as he considered they were scarcely numerous enough to represent the whole body of bankers. It is, therefore, at the suggestion of the right hon. gentleman that a general meeting of London and country bankers has been convened for next week, to arrange a representative deputation to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The "Press Association" is informed by a banking authority that about 20 per cent. of the total number of cheques drawn are for sums under £2.

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## The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

## THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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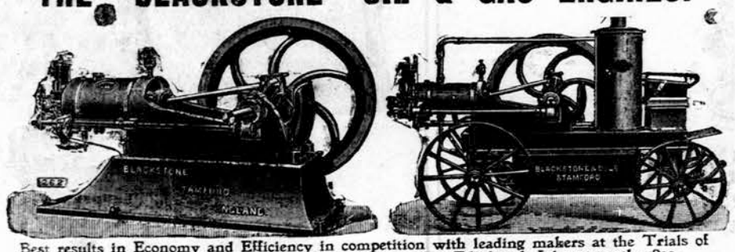

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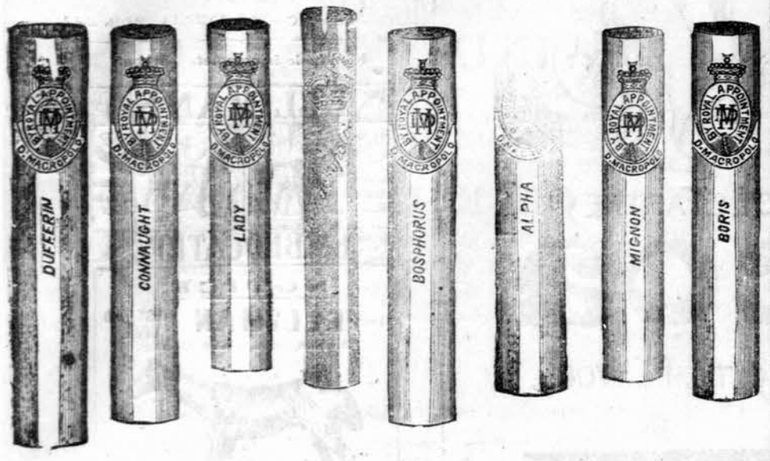


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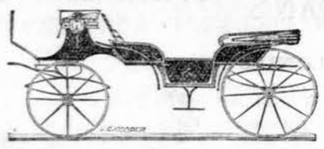

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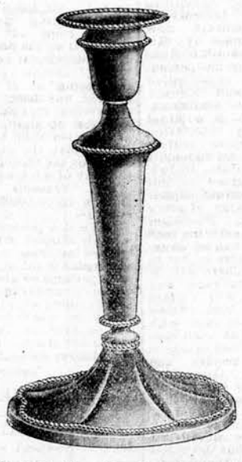

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